E. l. 6.

Accurate Diſquiſitions

IN

PHYSICK.

Tranſlated from the *Latin*, according to the beſt and moſt approved Method of our Modern Phyſicians.

Wherein the Cauſes, Symptoms, Indications, and Prognoſticks, of moſt Diſtempers incident to Human Bodies, together with proper Remedies are diſtinly and carefully ſet forth.

By G. *Bickerton.*

Non nobis nati ſumus.

LONDON, Printed for the *Author*, and ſold by *J. Wotton* at the *Three Daggers* in *Fleet-Street*. 1719.

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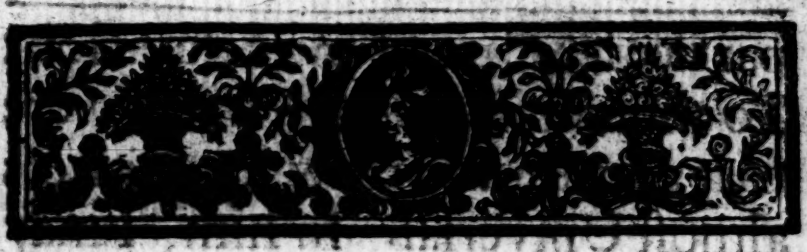

TO

John Sharp, Esquire.

Honoured Sir,

A Grateful Remembrance of the many Favours and Obligations conferr'd on me by your deceased Father, his Grace the late Lord Arch-Bishop of *York*, induces me to make this publick Acknowledgement of them; and with an honest Pride (if I may so term it) inform the World that that Great and Good Man not only gave me, but took

A parti-

particular Care of my Education: To enumerate whoſe Virtues were toaggravate a Sorrow for his Loſs almoſt Univerſal. In him, I may preſume to ſay, I loſt a Father, but our *Church* and *Nation* alas! has loſt a Father, a Pillar, and an Ornament. And if any Thing can alleviate our Grief for ſuch a Loſs, it is to think that he is in Bliſs, and to ſee his Virtues ſtill ſurvive in you: And here I have an Occaſion to enlarge on your great Accompliſhments both natural and acquired, but dare not make Uſe of it for Fear I ſhould offend your Modeſty; therefore ſhall only add, that our Nation is very happy in a Gentleman ſo well qualified both for the Senate and Bar: And who on theſe Accounts, and as a Fruit of my Education has

the

the beſt Title to this Performance. And I might be juſtly tax'd with the blackeſt Ingratitude, ſhould I not mention the great Condeſcention and Charity of that Pious Lady your ever honoured Mother, who, like the good *Samaritan* was pleas'd to take Care of and adminiſter to me in a dangerous Sickneſs; may the Almighty (nay He will) Reward her both here and hereafter for it, and all other her Acts of moſt Chriſtan Humanity. And the World ſees already how that good Lady is bleſt in all her Children, whoſe Virtues are ſo conſpicuous. I ſhall make no other Apology for this Book than to aſſure you, Sir, that I have very carefully and faithfully tranſlated it from ſeveral genuine Originals of the moſt

able and approved Phyſicians. And as it is with Sincerity that I believe it may prove of great Uſe and Benefit to the Publick, ſo I humbly beg your Acceptance as well as Patronage of it. And it is with the ſame Sincerity, tho' with the greateſt Defference and Reſpect that I profeſs my ſelf to be,

Honoured Sir,

Your moſt devoted, moſt obliged, and moſt obedient humble Servant,

G. Bickerton.

THE PREFACE

AS the Care of Souls ought to be committed to Learned and Pious Divines; and the Protection of our Estates to Honest and Able Lawyers, so our Bodies ought to be committed to the Care of Good and Experienced Physicians. In this following Treatise I have taken Occasion to conjoin both Theory and Practice, with

ith the more ſolid Grounds of Nature, according to the moſt ecurate, and approved Opinions f the very beſt of our Modern Authors, and from them faithfully tranſlated into Engliſh; *whereby the Ingenuous* Reader *may impartially judge of its Sincerity, and attain to the Knowledge of Diſtempers, rememb'ring what* Ariſtotle *ſaid,* ſublatâ Causâ tollitur Effectus. *According to the Definition which the Famous* Sylvius de le Boe *gave of* Phyſick. *It is the Art of deviſing and rightly making Uſe of Remedies moſt proper for reſtoring Health:* Phyſick *is by* Senertus *and others properly divided into five Parts,* viz. *Firſt,* Phyſiology, *which teaches us Anatomy, and ſhews the Conſtitution of the Body when in Health*

Health. *Secondly*, Pathology *teaching the Conſtitution of th Body when diſeaſed.* *Thirdly*, Se miotocy, *being that Part of* Phy ſick *which ſhews the Signs o Health and Diſeaſes.* *Fourthly* Hygieine, *preſcribing Rules fo governing and preſerving of Healt and preventing Diſeaſes to come* *Fifthly*, Therapeuticy, *which ſhews the Manner of Cure by Di et, Chirurgery, and Pharmacy all which, is touched upon in th following Treatiſe, and with ſom Additions which have been judge moſt beneficial in Medicinal Know ledge and Practice, are eſteeme worthy of Publication.*

G. B.

Accurate Diſquiſitions IN Phyſick, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of the cold Intemper of the Brain.

IN ſome Conſtitutions, the Brain may be too cold and moiſt, either by Nature, or from external Cauſes, or by an Er[illegible] in the non Naturals: Whence a heavineſs, and pain in the Head, a defluxion of Rheum falling upon divers Parts, as the Noſtrils, Ears, Teeth, Eyes, &c. the bad Effects whereof may be remedied according to the following Indications and Preſcr[illegible]

Evacuate ſucceſſively the three Regions; the firſt by purging of Humours, the ſecond by Urine, and the third by Sweat; which being done, keep the Head hot and dry, ſtrengthen the Brain, and thence drain and make a Revulſion of the Humours.

Take *Senna* two Drams, *Salt of Tartar* one Scruple, *Rhubarb* half a Dram, boil them in common Water to three Ounces, to which, being ſtrain'd add *Syrup of Buckthorn* one Ounce, *Aqua Mirabilis* two Drams, mix and make a Potion to be taken in the Morning with governance.

Or, Take *Pilula Cochiæ Minor*, half a Dram made into five Pills.

But if the Stomach ſhould be offended with a Nauſeouſneſs, give before the Cathartick, a Vomitory of one or two Ounces of the *Infuſion of Crocus Mettallorum*, reſpect being had to the Strength of the Patient; who after ſufficient Purging may likewiſe uſe the following Diuretick Infuſion.

Take of the *Roots of Aſparagus*, and *Fennel*, each two Ounces, *Golden Rod* two Handfuls, boil them in *Water* and *White Wine*, of each twenty Ounces, to two and twenty Ounces, which ſtrain, and add thereto

thereto *Compound Horſe Radiſh Water* two Ounces, *Juice* of *Parſley* clarified, and *Syrup* of *Marſhmallows* of each four Ounces, the *Juice* of three hundred live *Hog-Lice*, and two Drams of *Sal Prunellæ*, make a mixture to be taken from four Ounces, to half a Pint every Morning for ſix Times.

And after that let the following *Sudorifick Diet Drink* be inſtituted for fifteen Days.

Take *Sarſaparilla*, *China*, of each half a Pound, *Saſſafras* with its *Bark* four Ounces, *Shavings* of *Hartſhorn*, and *Ivory* each three Ounces, *Nutmegs* bruiſed one Ounce, *Ale* well *Hop'd* nine Gallons, wherein the Ingredients (being put into a Canvas Bag) are to hang 'till the Liquor has done working, or is become clear by Fermentation; which Liquor then muſt be drawn off, and put into Stone Bottles well cork'd, and kept in a Vault, or Cellar for ordinary Drink, obſerving withal that a Purge be exhibited at leaſt twice a Week, during the Courſe of the ſaid Drink; which muſt always be omitted when Purging is celebrated.

The Patients Food muſt alſo be heating, and drying, and regard muſt be had to the following Specificks.

Take *Florentine Orrice* two Ounces and an half, *Red Roſes* two Ounces, *Roots* of *Cyprus*, *Calamus Aromaticus*, and *Peony* of each half an Ounce, make a fine Powder to be rub'd in the Hair every Morning, and at Night going to Bed.

Sage, *Betony*, and *Roſemary*, being very often ſmoak'd (eſpecially in a cold, foggy Morning) do prove advantagious: And Veſicatories, Embrocations, and Iſſues do likewiſe avail much.

CHAP. II.

Of the Palſy.

WHEREAS the Palſy moſt commonly ariſes from Phlegm obſtructing the Nerves, and hindering the Influx of Animal Spirits, it plainly ſhews what is here to be done, *viz.* That Obſtruction muſt be taken away, that the ſaid Spirits may have a free Paſſage thro' the Nerves to every Part: And this may peradventure be accompliſh'd by the following Remedies.

Take *Pilula Cochiæ Minor* two Scruples, *Oil* of *Roſemary* one Drop, make a Doſe of Pills

Pills to be exhibited every other Morning for ſix Times, adminiſtring afterwards the following Electuary to be taken the Quantity of two Drams three Times a Day, for thirty Days.

Take *Conſerves* of *Garden Scurvy Graſs* two Ounces, *Wood Sorrel* one Ounce, *compound Powder* of *Arum Roots* ſix Drams, *Syrup* of the five opening Roots as much as is ſufficient, make an Electuary to be taken as afore-mention'd, drinking after each Doſe thereof five or ſix Spoonfuls of the *compound Horſe Radiſh Water*.

In the mean Time inſtitute a ſpare, and drying Diet, by moderately feeding upon *roaſt Meat* ſtuff'd with *Sage*, and *Roſemary*, with the following Decoction for ordiry Drink.

Take *China* four Ounces, *Sarſaparilla* ſix Ounces, *Saſſafras* two Ounces, new *Raiſins*, and *Jujubes* of each three Ounces, infuſe and boil them in four Gallons of common *Water*; ſtrain the Liquor whilſt hot, through a Flannel, upon two Ounces of *Coriander Seeds*, and as much *Sugar* as will make it pleaſant.

So much for internal Remedies, now for external:

After Purging let a large Viſicatory be applied, (to the hinder Part of the Neck) which having lain on long enough to raiſe a Bliſter, that Bliſter muſt be cut, applying afterwards to the Sore, *Cabbage Leaves* rub'd over with freſh *Butter*, being every Day renew'd till the Neck is well.

Take *Nerve Ointment* three Ounces, *compound Spirit* of *Lavender*, and *Spirit* of *Scurvy Graſs* of each one Ounce and an half, mix and make an Ointment, wherewith anoint the Parts affected and eſpecially the Neck, and Backbone (whence the Origine of the Nerves proceed) every Night going to Bed.

Take *Sage*, *Roſemary*, and *Majoram* of each two Drams, *Bark* of *Piſtach* ſix Drams, *Nutmegs* and *Amber* of each one Dram, mix and uſe them like as ſmoaking Tobacco.

CHAP. III.

Of the Falling-Sickneſs, or Epilepſy.

THIS Diſtemper is call'd the Falling-Sickneſs, by Reaſon of the ſudden falling of the Patient flat to the Ground,

Ground, being a periodical Convulſion, or Invaſion of convulſive Motions ſeizing perfectly, or in a manner the whole Body, with a circumvolution of the Eyes, a deprivation of the Senſe, and Memory, a foaming at the Mouth, an effuſion of the Seed, Excrements, and Urine, as alſo a frequent and unequal Breathing, a moſt hideous Noiſe, *&c.* and almoſt all theſe Appearances, (differing only in Degree) are generally preſent in this Diſeaſe, unleſs in the milder ſort, or that which happens to Children in the breeding of their Teeth with a Fever, *&c.* Hence the Cauſe of this direful Affect, appears to be the inordinate Motion of the nervous Juice tumultuouſly troubled upon many Accounts, according to the following diſcoveries, *viz.* an acrimonious Humour in the Cavities of the Brain, Bones, Worms, Tumours, (Frights) and ſuch like Things, alſo found very often in the Meninges of dead Bodies being diſſected; but not always; for ſometimes the Cauſe of this Diſeaſe inheres in other Parts, as in the Spleen, Stomach, Guts, Womb, *&c.* which Affect is very often occaſion'd by an Obſtruction of the Menſes, in as much as the

Blood ſtagnating in the Tubuli of the Womb, in proceſs of Time alters the Pores and renders its Particles far different to what they were before, both as to ſituation, form, and magnitude; ſo that without great commotion to the Blood, a perfect Union of the ſaid Particles cannot be obtain'd in its Maſs: Wherefore then thoſe Particles ſtrugling with one another, and at length being brought, with the reſt of the Blood through the Veins to the Heart, and from thence to the Brain, where likewiſe mingling with the nervous Juice, and ruſhing upon the Nerves, they vellicate or twitch them to that Degree, ſo as by communication to excite unſeemly, and moſt ridiculous Motions in the Limbs. Now the Reaſon why the Paroxyſin is wont to return at ſet Times, is becauſe the Blood requires ſome Time before it can be brought to that Acrimony, as is requiſite (by twitching the Nerves) to throw off this outragious Affect; which according to the following Directions may probably be diſſolved.

If a Redundancy of Blood appears, firſt open a Vein in the Arm, and if a nauſeouſneſs or reaching to vomit doth attend, ex-

exhibit an Emetick of the Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum* and *Oxymel* of *Squills*, or elſe diſſolve a Dram of *White Vitriol* in three Ounces of *Carduus Water*, and give it for a Vomit; which by Reaſon of its Reſtringency does afterwards ſtrengthen the Stomach, and occaſion no trouble at Stool.

This Vomit ought alſo to be repeated once a Month, two Days before the Full of the Moon, purging the Patient in the mean Time (with half a Dram of *Extractum Rudii*) three or four Times a Month till the morbid Matter is evacuated, eſpecially if the Cauſe proceeds from Melancholly, or an Obſtruction of the Spleen.

Take of the Waters of *Black Cherries* three Ounces, *Compound Peony*, and *Syrup* of *Peony*, of each half an Ounce, *Tincture* of *Caſtor* thirty Drops, *Sydenham*'s *Liquid Laudanum* fifteen Drops, *Cinnabar* of *Antimony* one Scruple, mix and make a Draught which (if poſſible) may be given in the very Fit, or immediately after it, and by Way of Precaution, in an Evening for three Days always before the Changes of the Moon.

Take of the Waters of *Black Cherries* four Ounces, *Rue* three Ounces, *Compound Peo-*

ny two Ounces, and *Bryony* one Ounce, *Spirit* of *Lavender*, and *Tincture* of *Caſtor* of each two Drams, *Oil* of *Nutmegs* four Drops, *Pulvis de Gutteta* four Scruples, mix and make a Julep to be taken five Spoonfuls, before, between, and preſently after the Paroxyſin, as alſo the ſame Quantity Morning and Evening, particularly nēar every Period of the Moon; for about thoſe Times the Brain undergoes wonderful Alterations, in as much as in the Full of the Moon (as appears by the Wounds of the Head, nay, without a Wound) it often ſeems inflated, which in the Declenſion of the Moon till the new Moon decreaſes, and then the leaſt Bulk thereof is perceived, as in Oyſters, and all teſtaceous Fiſhes, that are larger in the Full of the Moon, and therefore accounted better, than at any other Time.

As to the Diet, it muſt be varied according to the Condition of the Patient; which if pituitous, and viſcid, a thin and drying Diet muſt be obſerved, and all vaporous or ſpirituous Things, eſpecially ſtrong Wines avoided: But in a ſaline Caſe, temperate Aliments ought never to be unprovided, ſuch as lenify and blunt the

the acrimonious Acid, with conſtant Exerciſe, and a ſpare Diet, keeping the Belly always open, tho' after all, this Diſtemper (if confirm'd or habitual) proves never ſo incurable.

Mayern (in his *Praxis Medica*) relates the Story of a certain Perſon, under this Diſtemper, to whom he had applied many Remedies in vain, that at laſt fell into an intermittent Fever, and after the undergoing of ſome Paroxyſms thereof, grew perfectly well.

In the Epilepſy of Infants from the breeding of their Teeth, apply immediately a Veſicatory to the nape of the Neck, adminiſtring alſo the following Draught preſently after the Application.

Take *Simple Peony-Water* one Spoonful, *Liquid Laudanum* one two or more Drops, (according to the Child's Age) *Syrup* of *Peony* one Dram, mix and make a Draught.

Take *Rue-Water* three Ounces, *Simple Peony* and *Compound Bryony-Waters* of each one Ounce, *Syrup* of *Clove Gilly-Flowers*, Half an Ounce, make a Julep to be taken a Spoonful every Hour, if the aforeſaid

Draught ſhould not be ſufficient to drive away the Fit.

CHAP. IV.

Of Trembling.

THE Cure of Trembling is here indicated, by concocting and diſcharging the cold and humid Matter, which offending the Blood and nervous Spirits produces that Affect, which by the Help of the following Preſcripts, may poſſibly be diſſipated.

Take *Vinum Benedictum*, one Ounce and an half, or two Ounces; *Carduus-Water*, two Ounces, *Oxymel* of *Squills*, half an Ounce, mix and make an Emetick to be adminiſter'd in the Evening with Governance.

Take of the *Conſerves* of *Red Roſes*, and *Roman Wormwood*, of each one Ounce and an half, *Ginger* and *Orange-Peel candy'd*, *Conſerve* of *Mint*, and *Venice-Treacle*, of each half an Ounce, of the *Oils* of *Cinnamon*, four Drops, *Cloves*, two Drops, *Syrup* of *Quinces* as much as is ſufficient, make an Electuary

Electuary to be taken the Quantity of a Wallnut an Hour before, or immediately after Meals, purging alſo twice a Week with the following Cathartick.

Take *Tincture* of *Hiera Picra* two Ounces, *Syrup* of *Buckthorn*, from half an Ounce to one Ounce, make a Potion to be taken in the Morning, drinking after the firſt Stool a Porringer of Mutton or Veal Broth.

Mayern obſerves, (*Praxeos* Vol. 1. Cap. 4.) that a trembling of the Hands, occaſioned by the Paſſions of the Mind, as Fear, or a Reſolution going upon ſome great Enterprize, is relieved by *Opopanax* exhibited in Wine.

CHAP. V.

Of a Vertigo, or Giddineſs.

THE Cauſe of this direful Symptom in Scorbutick Perſons, is a thick and acid Juice in the Nerves, occaſioning divers Obſtructions in the Brain, which hindering the Advance of the ſaid Juice, are the Means of its beating back; which

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is a manifeſt Proof of the Effect of this Diſorder, whereby all Things ſeem as if they turn'd round. Hereupon this Affect according to the the Opinion of the Ancients, does not proceed from Vapours, but by Conſent from ſharp and cutting Particles, which by gnawing the ſuperior Orifice of the Stomach, induces a Vellication as trembling of the Nerves: Which Affect being then communicated to the Brain, agitates the Juice of the Nerves therein, and ſo excites the ſame Motion there; which at length being brought to the troubled Mind, makes all Things ſeem to turn about; when alſo there often happens an obſcurity or dimneſs of Sight, proceeding (as we imagine) from an exceeding thickneſs and defect of the nervous Juice, in as much as thereupon the optick Nerves being contracted, no viſive Impreſſions can be carried to the Sight.

And moreover, a Vertigo riſing without a manifeſt Cauſe, prognoſticates in Youth an Epilepſy, and in Old Men moſt commonly an Apoplexy, the worſt of all Convulſions: To the End therefore, that we may cure this Affect and prevent its Con-

Conſequences, we muſt immediately enter upon the following Directions.

If a Redundancy of Blood is preſent, let the Patient be immediately blooded in the Arm.

And, if a vomiting and nauſeouſneſs, or want of Appetite offend the Stomach, adminiſter the following Vomit.

Take *Radix Ipecacuanæ*, Half a Dram, *Vinum Benedictum*, half an Ouuce, *Carduus-Water*, two Ounces, *Syrup* of *Clove Gilly-Flowers* two Drams, mix and make a Potion to be exhibited in the Evening, taking after the Operation thereof, the following Electuary, purging alſo afterwards twice a Week, with *Extractum Rudij*, and *Pilula Ruffi*, of each fifteen Grains.

Take the whiteſt *Dung* of a *Peacock*, and the *Roots* of *Male Peony*, of each two Ounces, *Valerian*, one Ounce, *Peony-Seeds* excorticated, three Ounces, *Caraway-Seeds*, half an Ounce, mix and make a Powder; to which having added as much Honey as is convenient, make an Electuary to be taken the Weight of two Drams, Morning and Evening, the Days of Purging being only excepted.

In the mean Time alſo, let the Patient

ent follow the ſame Diet as is inſtituted in the Chapter of the Epilepſy.

N. B. Dr. *Gliſſon*, (as Dr *Bate.* affirms) when Profeſſor of Phyſick at *Cambridge*, being three Weeks afflicted with a very dangerous Vertigo, was by the Application of a Plaiſter of *Flower* of *Brimſtone*, and the *whites* of *Eggs*, laid all over his Head (being firſt ſhaved) perfectly recovered; when all other Things prov'd unſucceſsful.

CHAP. VI.

Of an Apoplexy.

THIS is a moſt profound Senſeleſneſs, wherein the Sick fall flat to the Ground, lying all along with flagging Limbs, juſt as in the Palſy, with a ſmall and difficult Breathing, ſnoaring as if they were much troubled or aſleep, without either Motion or Speech: Yea, and tho' they are prick'd, they are unſenſible of Pain; yet the Pulſe and Colour of the Face abide, unleſs in a more dangerous Apoplexy, yielding as it were to Death; for

for then the diſeaſed fall into frequent ſwoonings, foaming at the Mouth and gaping for Breath. Whence follow an Effuſion of the Urine, Excrements and Seed. And unleſs the Apoplexy is changed into a Palſy, or otherwiſe diſſolved, Death is for certain nigh at Hand; when moreover the Pulſe, and Reſpiration, growing more deficient, the Limbs begin to wax cold, the Face turns pale, and the ſnoaring encreaſes; which afterwards being leſs, at length ceaſes; and ſo in ſhort, the Life departs: The tragical Cauſe of which Effect, proceeds either from a viſcid Humour in the *Corpus callosum* obſtructing the Nerves, or elſe from a ſuperfluous or extravaſated Blood, preſſing the carotick Arteries or Brain; from which Cauſes then, being not unapprehenſive of Remedies applicable to this Diſeaſe, we preſcribe the following Forms and Directions.

If the Patient be of a plethorick or ſanguine Conſtitution, let twelve Ounces of Blood be drawn forth of the Arm, and conſequently eight Ounces from the jugular Veins, giving afterwards an Emetick of one Ounce or two of *Vinum Benedictum*.

Let

Let Veſicatories alſo be apply'd to the nape of the Neck, and to the Arms, and behind the Ears.

And, when the Operation of the Vomit is over, order three or four Spoonfuls of the following Julep to be given at Pleaſure.

Take *Rue-Water*, four Ounces, *Compound Bryony* and *Peony-Waters*, of each one Ounce, *Spirit* of *Hartſhorn*, twenty Drops, *Milk-Water*, two Ounces, mix and make a Julep, ſweetening it with Loaf Sugar.

In the mean Time, *Spirit* of *Sal Armoniack* muſt be often ſmell'd to.

And to prevent a Relapſe after the Paroxyſin, let the following Remedies be brought into Practiſe.

Take *Pilula Cochiæ major*, two Scruples, *Oils* of *Amber* and *Roſemary*, of each one Drop, mix and make a Doſe of Pills to be taken every third Day, for ſix Times, ſleeping always after them.

Take *Conſerves* of the *Flowers* of *Sage* and *Roſemary*, of each one Ounce, *candy'd Orange-Peel*, ſix Drams, *Nutmegs* and *Ginger candy'd*, of each half an Ounce, *Venice Treacle*, two Drams, *Species Diambræ*, and *Diamoſchu*

Diamoſchu dulcis, of each one Dram, *Syrup* of *Citrons*, as much as is ſufficient; make an Electuary, whereof take the Quantity of a Cheſnut Morning and Evening, drinking two Spoonfuls of the aboveſaid Cordial after each Doſe.

The Patient muſt withal refrain from drinking of any Sort of ſtrong Liquors, and Aliments of eaſy Digeſtion are only to be allowed, as *Lamb*, *Mutton*, *Veal*, *Chickens*, &c. and particularly *Oat-Meal* and *Barley-Broths* wherein *Chickens* have been boil'd: But whatever we do in this or other dangerous Caſes (as *Mayern* well adviſes) muſt be done quickly, *unde carmina, viz.*

Tu propera, nec non venturas differ in horas
Qui non eſt hodie, cras minus aptus erit.

CHAP. VII.

Of Madneſs.

MADNESS being a Depravation of the Senſe and Judgment, wherein the diſeaſed fall furiouſly into Rage or Anger,

Anger, without Fear, is therefore nothing but an inordinate Violence of the Animal Spirits, without a Fever, that cannot be pacified by Reaſon, nor refrain'd by the Soul; whoſe Nature in it ſelf (as we verily believe) being purely rational, is an Argument that none whoſe Spirits are deficient, can be ſubject to this Diſeaſe: The Cauſe of which, moſt commonly proceeds from Melancholly, which in ſome of the following Pages will be treated of particularly: Wherefore we ſhall here conclude, adding only ſome Rules, for the Cure of this Affect, *viz.*

Let *Phlebotomy* forthwith be celebrated in the Arm, and (according to the Plethory or Strength of the Patient) repeated ſometimes in one Arm, and ſometimes in the other, adminiſtering withal theſe purging *Specificks* to the End, (that if poſſible) a Cure may be obtain'd, *viz.*

Take *Powder* of *White Bryony-root*, one Dram, *New Milk*, four Ounces, mix and make a Potion to be given in the Morning, firſt ſhaking them together: Or,

Take *Gutta Gamba*, fourteen Grains, *Black Cherry-water*, three Ounces, *Syrup* of *Clove Gilly-Flowers*, half an Ounce, mix and make a Potion: Or,

Take

Take *Powder* of *White Bryony-root*, half an Ounce, or ſix Drams, *White Wine*, four Ounces, in which being ſtrain'd after one Night's Infuſion, diſſolve one Ounce of *Syrup* of *Violets* and make a Potion; which, or either of the other Purgers, may be taken every third or fourth Day, till the Patient is recover'd, obſerving in the mean Time, that when the ſaid Purger has been repeated about eight or ten Times, that it be omitted for a Week or two, obſerving alſo through this entire Courſe of Phyſick, that a cooling and moiſtening Diet be provided.

CHAP. VIII.

Of a grievous and heavy Pain in the Head.

THIS Affect is not only attended with a Heavineſs, but alſo a Flux at the Noſe, (which ſometimes nevertheleſs only ſucceeds the Pain) occaſioned by Obſtructions: For the Blood remaining thick and viſcous, being condens'd by an external Cauſe, and forcing through the Arteries to the interior Membrane

brane of the Noſtrils, depoſites a certain Lympha in the Tubuli thereof, which growing thicker by the Impregnation of an acid ſtagnates, and ſo at length by dilating the Veſſels breaks through, and produces the ſaid Flux or Rheum falling upon the Eyes, Noſe, *&c.* which Symptom is commonly called a Defluxion or Catarrh: In the mean Time the ſame Blood (inſtead of ſubtile Particles) carrying with it to the Brain groſs and viſcous ones, which then alſo being depoſited in its Tubuli bring forth an Obſtruction, and ſo conſequently by Compreſſion, cauſe a heavy Pain, troubleſome Dreams, and other ill Effects, all which proceed from one and the ſame Cauſe; yea moreover concluding by an other Argument, an other Inference of the Head Ach, we add, that the Effluvia or volatile Particles of Aromaticks being communicated to the Blood from without the Skull, do ſo envigorate its Motion, that thence even the nervous Juice being impuls'd by collected Strength is likewiſe ſo violently agitated, that the ſaid Particles (whilſt they inſinuate themſelves into the Olfactory Nerves) penetrate the Os cribriforme

to

to the Brain, and ſo produce the ſaid Affect: Whereof we might now infer further Arguments, were they not ſuperflous by Reaſon of the ſaid Affect in other Reſpects being Symptomatical: Wherefore we ſhall not here inſiſt more than upon a Cure of the (preſent Malady) which follows thus, *viz.*

Apply a large *Veſicatory* to the nape of the Neck, at nine or ten a-Clock at Night, adminiſtring immediately afterwards the following Hypnotick.

Take *Black Cherry-Water*, three Ounces, *Syrup* of *Peony*, ſix Drams, *Compound Peony-Water*, half an Ounce, *Tincture* of *Caſtor*, and *Sal Volatile*, of each thirty Drops, make a Potion to be taken as aboveſaid.

If a Nauſeouſneſs or Pain in the Stomach be preſent, give a Vomit of two Scruples, or a Dram of *Salt* of *Vitriol*.

Order alſo *Roſemary Poſſet-Drink*, or *Sage Tea*, to be given frequently warm: And likewiſe let the Patient drink half a Pint of *Ground Ivy Tea*, Morning and Evening, and once or twice a Week, let the following Cathartick be adminiſtred.

Take

Take *Tincture* of *Hiera Picra*, two Ounces, *Syrup* of *Buckthorn*, one Ounce, make a Potion to be exhibited in the Morning, drinking after the two firſt Stools, a Pint of *Mutton* or *Veal Broth* at each Time, obſerving withal, that the Aliments be eaſy of Digeſtion, and the Stomach not loaded too much.

Alſo when the Patient has been three or four Times purg'd, inſtitute the following Drops.

Take *Elixir Proprietatis dulcis*, and *Spirit* of *Hartſhorn*, each two Drams, make a Mixture, whereof take five and twenty Drops in a *Glaſs* of *Wine*, or *Mace Ale*, Morning and Evening. And if a Catarrh be preſent (omitting the Drops) exhibit this Electuary, *viz.*

Take of the *Conſerves* of *Red Roſes* and *Hips*, of each one Ounce and an half, make an Electuary (adding one Dram and an half of *Balſam* of *Sulphur*) whereof take the Quantity of a Cheſnut twice or thrice a Day.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of a Gutta Serena.

THIS is a blindneſs, or dimneſs of Sight, when by outward Appearance the Eyes ſeem to ail nothing; the Cauſe whereof, is moſt commonly an Obſtruction of the Optick Nerves, occaſioned by a pituitous Humour falling from the Brain, which (or an other Humour) heap'd upon the ſaid Nerves contracting them, doth alſo occaſion the like Effect: Hence the obſtructing Matter muſt be firſt carefully diſcharg'd by Cathartick's before you go farther upon Things, according to the following Method.

Take *Extractum Rudij* one Scruple, *Pilula Cochiæ minor* ten Grains, *Oil* of *Aniſeſeed* two Drops, mix and make five Pills, of which, take two, three or four Hours after a light Supper, and the reſt the next Morning, repeating them likewiſe thrice a Week for ſix Times:

Or, Take *Senna* two Drams, *Salt* of *Tartar* fifteen Grains, *Rhubarb* halfa Dram, make an Infuſion in ſix Ounces of *Water*

to four Ounces, ſtrain and add *Manna* one Ounce, *Syrup* of *Buckthorn* half an Ounce, *Aqua mirabilis* two Drams, mix and make a Potion to be taken in the Morning with Governance, and repeated four, five, or ſix Times.

Take *Sarſaparilla* three Ounces, *China* two Ounces, *Saſſafras* four Ounces, *Guajacum* ſix Ounces, *Red Sanders* one Ounce and an half, *Shavings* of *Hartſhorn* and *Ivory*, of each two Ounces, *Crude Antimony* one Pound ty'd up in a Bag; boyl them in two Gallons of Water to one Gallon, adding towards the End of the Decoction, *Seeds* of *Coriander* and *Fennel*, of each two Ounces, *Liquoriſh* two Ounces, ſtrain the Liquor, and add *Eyebright Water* one Quart, for ordinary Drink.

In the mean Time general Evacuations going before, let Revulſions be made by Veſicatories and Iſſues.

If at length theſe Remedies prove unprevalent, then inſtitute the following Powder.

Take *Rue*, *Betony*, *Saxifrage* and *Lovage*, of each one Handful, *Aniſe Seeds* and *Cinnamon* of each two Ounces, *Eyebright* one Handful, *Grains* of *Paradiſe*, *Ginger*, *ſweet Fennel*,

Fennel, and *Parsley Seeds* of each one Dram, *Galingals* and *Loaf Sugar* of each one Ounce, *Siler Montanum* one Dram, mix and make a Powder or Snuff, to be frequently apply'd or snuff'd up the Nostrils, and also to be used instead of Salt or Pepper with Meat; and if at least the Patient (having taken one Ounce or two of this Powder) finds no Benefit thereby, he must undergo a *Salivation*, to the End that a more powerful Liquefaction and Depletion of the pituitous Phlegm of the Brain may be effected.

CHAP. X.

Of an Opthalmia.

THIS is an Inflamation of the Tunicles of the Eye, with a Tumifaction, Redness, Pulsation, Tears, *&c.* for the most Part arising from abilious Fluxion of the Blood; which being repell'd, the Heat and Sharpness abate, and the very Eye, and all the affected Parts about it grow cool and moist, that at length the Symptoms vanish, and nothing of Trou-

ble remains; for which Reaſon, we may enter upon the following Preſcriptions, whenever thoſe Symptoms begin to ſhew themſelves.

Let *Blood* be drawn forth of the Arm to twelve Ounces; and then the next Morning give a *Purge* of the Infuſion of *Senna*, with *Manna* and *Syrup* of *Roſes*, which muſt likewiſe be repeated once in two or three Days, for two or three times more, exhibiting alſo in the mean Time (except on the purging Days) an Emulſion of the *Cold Seeds* ſweetned with *Syrup* of *Marſhmallows*, for ordinary Drink: But if after the Adminiſtration of theſe Remedies, the Affect does not ceaſe, repeat the *Bleeding* and *Purging* once more, and keep the Belly always open, by injecting now and then a cooling and emolient *Glyſter*, or ſometimes exhibiting an Ounce of the *Pulp* of *Caſſia* at Night going to Bed: And then alſo if theſe Things prove unſucceſsful, give the following Hypnotick every other Night, till a Cure is perform'd.

Take *Milk Water* two Ounces, *Syrup* of *white Poppies* one Ounce, make a Potion to be taken as now mention'd.

Apply

Apply also Veſicatories to the Neck, Arms, and behind the Ears, uſing always throughout the Cure, the following Collyrium, according to the underwritten Directions, during which Time, the Patient muſt abſtain from Wine and all ſtrong Liquors, and the Food muſt be juicy and eaſy of Concoction.

Take *Trochiſci albi Rhaſis* four Scruples, *White Vitriol* four Grains, *Plantain Water* four Ounces, make a Mixture, wherewith let the Eyes be waſh'd three or four Times a Day, firſt ſhaking the Viol, and letting it ſtand a Minute or two before the Uſe. *N. B.* Reſt is very beneficial in this Caſe, for as much as nothing cools and moiſtens more than that or Sleep.

CHAP. XI.

Of a Suffuſion or Cataract.

A Suffuſion is a beginning Cataract, and a Cataract is a confirm'd Suffuſion, and the beginning Cataract is an Obtenebration of the Sight, when little

Clouds, or Flies appear before the Eyes; but the confirm'd Suffuſion is when the Pupilla is hid or ſhut up with a thin Skin that covers it, which is nothing but the Suffuſion degenerated into that Subſtance, which at laſt obſtructs and becomes a perfect Hindrance to the Sight, and which there is no Hopes of recovering but by a Chyrurgical Operation with a Needle: Whereupon we only refer the Reader (for the Cure of the former) to the Rules indicated in the Chapter of the *Gutta Serena*, with the following Obſervation in Regard to the latter.

Sir *Theodore Mayern* affirms (*Prax.* Vol. 1. Cap. 12.) that a certain *Engliſh* Woman an *Oculiſt*, viſiting My Lord *Rich*, Son of the Earl of *Warwick*, who having open'd with a Needle above the Pupilla, the Cornea of his Eye, and letting out a Watery Humour (which by Reaſon of its obſcureneſs and thickneſs diminiſh'd the Sight) he could only perceive Things confuſedly, or as it were through a Curtain: But after the flowing forth of that Humour, (which is an excrement and not peculiar to the Body) the Eye fell, after which, Remedies being apply'd and Reſt procur'd

procur'd in the Dark with a Recruit of the ſaid Humour, the Eye was repleniſhed, the Puncture clos'd up, and conſolidated, and no Scar remaining, a perfect Cure was made.

N. B. The Cornea have no feeling.

CHAP. XII.

Of an Hypopyon.

THIS is a Collection of purulent Matter under the Cornea, proceeding from a long continued Inflamation of the Eyes, which turns to Suppuration: For the Cure of which, firſt evacuate the Body with ſuch Medicaments, as are inſtituted in the Chapter of the *Gutta Serena*, and then uſe the *Aqua Opthalmica Sapphirina* (in *Pharm. Bat.*) by dropping into the Eyes, three or four Drops at a Time, it being of extraordinary Uſe againſt all Sorts of Ulcers, Fluxions, Puſtles, Suffuſions, and other Diſeaſes of the Eyes.

CHAP. XIII.

Of an Ægylops.

THIS is a Swellling or Tubercle in the Corner of the Eye, which tho' appoſthumating may (if the Bone be not infected) be cured by proper Remedies, but if the Bone be exulcerated, and the Abſceſs turn'd to a *Fiſtula Lachrymalis*, there is then no Way to cure it, but by an actual Cautery: But if curable without it, after due Evacuation and Revulſion, and diligently ſqueezing out the corrupted Matter from the Abſceſs, uſe the *Aqua Saphirina* aboveſaid.

CHAP. XIV.

Of Deafneſs.

AS to the Injuries of Hearing, there are various Degrees, as its being deprav'd, diminiſh'd or taken away, ſo that when the *Tympanum*, the auditory Nerve, or its Branches, are in any ways offended,

offended, or if the Blood by the Power of the Air be coagulated, and lets down groſs Particles in the Arteries of the auditory Paſſage, (whereby the *Tympanum* is beſieg'd and as it were continually batter'd) a ringing of the Ears begins: And moreover the Pores of the *Tympanum* being obſtructed, and Vapours lock'd up in the cavity of the Ear, continually ariſing from the Defect of inſenſible Tranſpiration, do by playing upon the *Tympanum* alſo produce this noiſy Effect; and whereas it ſometimes happens that the Mouths of the Veſſels being ſorely detorted, tranſmit groſs Particles to the Tubuli, which thence being obſtructed do alſo provoke the like Effect.

And by Conſequence, when the auditory Nerve is more grievouſly offended, miſtaking happens, proceeding from an Imperfection of the outer or inner Ear, as when the exterior Part is cut, or the auditory Paſſage ſomewhat or altogether obſtructed by Wax, or thick Juices dilating the Tubuli, which by Reaſon of their contiguity to the auditory Nerves do ſo violently oppreſs them, that they cannot tranſmit their Sound.

Finally comes perfect deafneſs, but this ſeldom happens, but when the auditory Nerve is grown ſtiff and immoveable, or the Juice therein ſtagnates (as in the Palſy) by Reaſon of an Obſtruction in the very Nerves, either by ſome groſs Humour, or the nervous Juice render'd ſo glutinous that no Paſſage can be granted, as is prov'd in Inflamations, Catarrhs, violent Concuſſions of the Head by a Fall, a Blow and many other Accidents introducing this laſt Degree of deafneſs, which ſometimes likewiſe proceeds from a Defect of the nervous Juice as in blindneſs, (after the ſame Manner as what was mentioned before in the Chapter of the Vertigo) wherefore ſome are both blind and deaf ſo long as they live: To the End however that we may produce a Cure, or at leaſt endeavour it upon the ſaid Symptoms, we direct the Patient to the underwritten Preſcripts, *viz.*

If the Ears be ſtuff'd with Filth or Wax, cleanſe them by injecting a little warm Canary Wine, laying alſo in the Ears afterwards a little Wool or Cotton, with exactly three Drops of the following Mixture, renewing it alſo every Evening, letting

ting the Patient lie upon his oppoſite Side to the Part affected, and ſeeing that at the ſame Time his Head be kept warm.

Take *Oil* of *Almonds* one Dram, of the *Oils* of *Nutmegs*, *Cummin-ſeed Majoram Petroleum* of each four Drops, make a Mixture for the Uſe aboveſaid, it being of ſingular Service in all Degrees of deafneſs, in as much as it opens the Obſtruction of the auditory Nerve, procures a free Paſſage to the Spirits, ſtrengthens the interior Parts of the Ear, and ſo at length reſtores the weakend Tone of the Tympanum; but withal we muſt be cautious of uſing to much of any Thing in theſe Caſes, or indeed any other.

CHAP. XV.

Of the Tooth Ach.

THIS is a continued or intermittent Pain, firſt only offending one or more of the Teeth, but for the moſt Part afterwards accompanied with an Inflamation, or Tumour of the Gums, with or with-

out an Exulceration; whereby the Cheeks, and lower Jaw become ſo much ſwoln that the Patient is ſcarce able to chew or ſwallow: Whence the Continuation, or frequent Repetition of this Pain decaying the Teeth, conſumes or at leaſt perforates them, with divers crooked Holes; wherein Worms breeding, or the cold Air entering, excites this horrible Affect; which at firſt notwithſtanding proceeds (eſpecially in thoſe that have ſound Teeth) from a Defluxion of ſharp Humours falling upon them and their adherent Parts, as particularly the Nerves, and Membranes; which being of moſt exquiſite Senſe, are chiefly infeſted with the ſaid Pain: For as much as the Teeth themſelves when deveſted of their Nerves and Membranes, have no feeling, which is an Argument of rightly apprehending this Affect, to the End of preſcribing proper Remedies (namely Hydragogues with Revulſion by Veſicatories) to evacuate the ſaid Humours; which being brought away by Stool and otherwiſe diſcharg'd or driven from the Teeth the Pain ceaſes; but if the Teeth be rotten, when the Rheum flows to them, then both Purging and Topicks,

picks are abſolutely neceſſary, but particularly the Opiats here deſcrib'd, *viz.*

Take common *Spirit* of *Wine* four Ounces, *Camphore*, half a Dram, *Opium* two Drams, make a Tincture; whereof a little is to be held in the Mouth at the Part affected, and afterwards ſpit out again, repeating it as often as Occaſion requires, or if the Tooth be hollow, dip a bit of Cotton in the ſaid Tincture, and lay it in the Tooth.

Or, Take *London Laudanum* one or two Grains, make a Pill and apply it to the Part pain'd going to Bed, ordering the Patient to keep himſelf warm, and ſwallow his Spittle, as the Pill diſſolves.

But if the Pain ariſes from Worms that breed in the Teeth and conſume them, let the following Tincture be uſed like the former.

Take *Aloes* and *Liquid Laudanum* of each two Drams, *Aqua Fallopij* half a Dram, mix and make a Tincture.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVI

Of the King's Evil, or ſtrumous Swellings.

THESE are hard encyſted Tumours in the Neck, and other Parts, for the moſt Part immoveable, and void of Pain, proceeding from groſs Phlegm; which by Reaſon of its mighty Acrimony ſometimes threatens a Cancer, but not unleſs the Evil is attended with Melancholly, and has taken deep Root into the Bowels, eſpecially in the meſenterick Glands; which in many undergoing this Diſeaſe have (upon Diſſection) been found hard, uneven, and tumified, retaining the ſame Humour as that which by Inciſion does appear in Scrophulous Tumours when moveable, which by how much the more moveable, by ſo much the more eaſier they are cured, though always very obſtinate in Cure; for which End therefore, we muſt attenuate, correct and evacuate the groſs Lympha in the Habit, and mollify the Glands; and the Humour in the ſaid Swellings if poſſible muſt be diſſolved, or at leaſt maturated,

ted, and at length conſum'd by Eſcharoticks, where nothing elſe proves more effectual, obſerving withal the entire Directions here underwritten, *viz.*

The next Day after the Belly has been firſt looſened with a Glyſter, order an Emetick of the Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum*, to be taken in the Evening; whence forwards the Patient muſt alſo be well purg'd by the following Catharticks once a Week, even to the End of the Cure.

Take *Pilula ex duobus*, or *Cochiæ minor* one Scruple, *Calomel* fifteen Grains, *Oil* of *Aniſe Seed* two Drops, make five Pills and guild them:

Or, Take *Powder* of *Jallap* half a Dram, *Syrup* of *Buckthorn* and *Elixir Salutis* of each ſix Drams, make a Potion to be taken in the Morning, firſt ſhaking them together, exhibiting always the Night before, fifteen or twenty Grains of *Calomel* made into Pills or a Bolus, with *Conſerve* of *Roſes*.

In the mean Time alſo the following Diet-drink, except the Days of Purging, muſt be conſtantly uſed for ordinary Drink, and nothing but the moſt nutritious and juicy Aliments allowed for com-

mon

mon Food: Wherefore Cheeſe, Butter, Milk, Fiſh, all ſharp, hot, or ſpirituous and flatulent Things muſt be avoided.

Take *Sarſaparilla* ſix Ounces, *Guajacum* half a Pound, *Bark* of *Wallnut Tree*, *Figwort Root* and *Saſſafras* of each two Ounces, *Herb Robert* three Handfulls, *Raiſins ſton'd*, and *Millepedes* alive of each one Pound, put them all (being mix'd) into a Canvas Bag and let them digeſt in four Gallons of new Ale, till it has done working, which afterwards being drawn off, and put into Stone Bottles, reſerve for Uſe in a cool Place.

But if after all the foregoing Medicines being followed for a Month, we ſhould be fruſtrated of Succeſs, ſubſtitute in the Room of the Diet-drink, the following Electuary with the Decoction of *Red Sanders* (in *Pharm. Bat. deſcript.*)

Take *Æthiops Mineral* one Ounce, *Troches* of *Vipers* ſix Drams, *Gum Guajacum* half an Ounce, *Extract* of *Guajacum* (in *Pharm. Bat. deſcript.*) one Ounce and an half, *Syrup* of *Clove Gilly-Flowers* as much as is ſufficient, make an Electuary to be taken the Quantity of three Drams Morning and Evening, drinking after each Doſe

Doſe a Draught of the ſaid Decoction of *Red Sanders*, not omitting withal the external Applications as follow, *viz.*

Take *Emplaſtrum de ranis cum Mercurio* two Ounces, ſtrain'd *Galbanum* one Ounce, *Sugar* of *Lead*, and *Sal volatile Armoniacum* of each two Drams, *Oil* of *Rue* as much as is convenient to make a Roll of Plaiſter to be ſpread upon Sheep's Leather, and apply'd to the Parts affected, where the Tumours are very hard and not inclinable to Suppuration; but if the Tumours ſeem inclinable to ripen, haſten the Digeſtion with the following Emplaiſter, and dreſs the Ulcers with *Baſilicon* and *præcipitate*.

Take *Gum Ammoniacum* one Part, *Araback* two Parts, mix them for the Uſe of ſpreading of Plaiſters.

But if the Bones come to be ulcerated, uſe nothing in the Caries but *Fallopius*'s *Aqua aluminoſa magiſtralis* (defending the neighbouring Parts with dry Lint) which Water alſo being mix'd with twice, thrice, or four Times the Quantity of *Roſe Water* and uſed in Ulcers elſewhere, does often prove in great Eſteem: In theſe Caſes alſo Iſſues prove often advantagious, but ſcarce ever any Thing comes up to Salivation.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVII.

Of the Palpitation of the Heart.

THIS is a moſt familiar Symptom in Scorbutick or Cachectick Perſons, being only a Convulſion of the Heart (and not of the Arteries) coming unawares, and ending of a ſudden; whereby that Bowel being ſorely contracted and dilated, (though without any extraordinary Pulſe in the Wreſts) plainly ſhews that this Palpitation, or panting of the Heart (which is ſometimes ſo great as to be heard as well as felt) is certainly a particular Convulſion of the ſaid Bowel; in whoſe Auricles, or at leaſt one of them, or at the Mouth of the Artery, there being often a mighty Diſtention an Aneuriſm is ſometimes introduced: But whereas there are Degrees of the ſaid Palpitation having alſo its Periods, it is not always ſo violent, unleſs by the Motion of the Body, a Perturbation of the Mind, Heat, exceſs of Wine, *&c.* it becomes more intenſe, as by Sleep and Reſt the Affect abates: The Cauſes of which are very

very often Obſtructions of the Heart, occaſioned by coagulated Blood, little Bones or a Polypus ſtraitning the Orrifice of the Artery, *&c.* to which we ſhall add no more under this Head, but recommend the Reader to the Chapter of Hypochondriack Melancholly, and here only deſcribe a few Remedies as may help the weak Circulation of the Blood and Humours, and take away the Cauſe of the ſaid Affect.

Take *Powder* of *Caſtor* half an Ounce, *Yellow Amber* and *Engliſh Saffron* of each two Drams, *Freſh Lillies of the Valley* one Ounce, mix and make a cold Infuſion for ſix Days, in *camphorated Spirit of Wine*, *Compound Spirit of Lavender*, and *Spirits of Sal Ammoniack* of each four Ounces in a Glaſs Veſſel cloſe ſtopp'd, afterwards ſtrain the Liquor, and by Filtration make a Tincture to be taken twenty Drops, in four Spoonfuls of the following Julep, before, and after the Paroxyſins, as alſo near the Changes of the New and Full Moon.

Take *Compound Waters of Peony* and *Bryony* of each one Ounce, *Rue Water* three Ounces, *Tincture of Caſtor*, and *Spirit of*

Lavender

Lavender of each two Drams, *Syrup of Peony* one Ounce and an half, *Confectio Alchermes* one Dram, mix and make a Julep. But for the more effectual taking away of the ſaid Cauſe, to the End that the Effect may ceaſe, we prefer the following Remedies, for as much as they open Obſtructions, evacuate the offending Humours, and diſſipate Vapours.

Take *Salt of Steel* half a Dram, *Galbanum* one Scruple, *Aſſafœtida*, *Myrrh*, and *Caſtor* of each fifteen Grains, *Zedoary in Powder*, one Dram and an half, *Virginian Snake Root* half a Dram, *Extract of Gentian* two Drams, *Oil of Amber* four Drops, make ſixty Pills to be taken Morning and Evening, purging alſo now and then if there be Occaſion, with five Grains of *Salt of Steel*, and a Scruple of *Pilulæ Ruffi*.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of a Cough.

A Cough is ſaid to be a ſtrong and unequal Expiration, whereby that which is offenſive to the Organs of Reſpiration,

ration, may be protruded when ever the ſaid Organs are vellicated, or prick'd; for if any one expoſes himſelf long to a cold foggy Air contaminated with an acid Salt, then the Lympha (which ſoaks thro' the Bronchia for moiſtening them and facilitating the Voice) being render'd thick and acidous, does by twitching the Fibres, produce a Cough; to which alſo we add that whoſoever overheats himſelf (as by running or otherwiſe) and haſtens into the Air, falls into a Fit of Coughing, by reaſon the Body being hot, and the Juices ſtrongly agitated, the Tubuli are all exceedingly open, with a mighty loſs of the Volatile Particles, that muſt needs be ſucceeded by the ſharp Particles of the Air; which being alſo thick and ſlow in Motion (as in cold Weather) do immediately coagulate the Juices, ſtraiten the Paſſages, hinder inſenſible Tranſpiration, and ſo at length provoke a Cough.

So likewiſe by the Inſpiration of mettalick Fumes, or mineral Spirits, the ſaid Cough may be contracted; Which is a Reaſon that ſome Men who work at this dangerous ſort of Buſineſs, are always perſuaded before they go about it to eat

Bread

Bread and Butter, that the corroſive Particles of the Vapours cleaving to the ramulous Parts of the Butter, may be hinder'd from gnawing, pricking or corroding.

Finally the very Lympha of a Cachexy, Scurvy, or Fever, conſiſting of Salt, and acid Particles, may alſo bring forth the ſame Affect, tho' in no wiſe occaſion'd by any external Cauſe.

And when peradventure a load of ſharp acid, and viſcous Juices fluctuates in the Stomach, it is impoſſible but that its ſuperior Orrifice muſt be vellicated, or ſhaken; for as a Cough may be excited by conſent of the Diaphragma being attracted, ſo likewiſe we may ſuppoſe that by an Attraction of the Oeſophogus, the like Effect may be communicated to the Aſpera Arteria, and Inſtruments of Reſpiration.

But Coughs proceeding from the Stomach, are dry and more violent, wherewith Infants are more particularly afflicted, by reaſon of caſeous acid Crudities bred in the Stomach: Hence Phyſicians have taken occaſion to diſtinguiſh a moiſt Cough, from a dry one, ſo that in the

dry

dry Cough nothing is protruded, tho' always very vehement in ſtraining, but in the moiſt Cough by the mighty force or concuſſion, many mucous, phlegmatick, and other excrementitious Humours are caſt forth: If the Cough ariſes from the Stomach, a Sound is heard as it were from the very bottom of the Cheſt, and a certain Vellication or Contraction is perceived in the Hypochondria: But if the Sound is not very deep and Expectoration immediately follows, then the Affect lies in the Bronchia of the Lungs: But ſome there are who add a third kind of Cough, namely convulſive, tho' according to the general Opinion they are all ſo, for that whenever the Nerves (being irritated by corroſive Particles) ſhake the Pneumonick Fibres, Coughs may ariſe, all which are commonly moſt troubleſome about the Evening, by reaſon the Sun being ſet, the Particles in the Air are leſs active, and cannot promote the Circulation of the Blood ſo readily as before, for thereupon the Juices remaining longer in the Tubuli, (which are in a manner obſtructed) do ſo powerfully preſs the nervous Fibres, that inſenſible Tranſpiration being

being thereby hinder'd, and the Blood withal advancing ſlower, an exacerbation of the Cough cannot but of Conſequence follow: Beſides the heat of the Bed is a mighty contribution to this grievous Affect, in as much as the acid Particles being hurry'd into a ſwifter Motion, do ſo violently ruſh upon the Fibres, that by greatly offending them the Cough is augmented; when alſo the ſpirituous Particles evaporating, being ſucceeded by the groſs and ſharp ones in the Air, a further encreaſe is brought to the Cough; which of it ſelf prognoſticates no great danger, but if from an Ulcer of the Lungs it is mighty terrible; for as much as then it ſeldom or never terminates but in Death: And according to the Degrees of the Acidity in the Juice that brings on this Diſtemper, more or leſs danger attends it; as for Inſtance, if the Affect ſoon ceaſes no bad Conſequence follows, but if it proves habitual or of long continuance, its Effects are pernicious, in as much as the ſaid acid Particles cannot but in proceſs of Time bring forth an Exulceration ſo deſtructive, as to confirm an incurable Phthyſick or Conſumption.

To

To the end therefore of curing this Affect, the Belly muſt be kept open, the Catarrh ſtop'd, the Humours if thin incraſſated, if thick attenuated, and their Acrimony corrected; and Sleep muſt be procur'd not by Narcoticks (to thoſe whoſe Lungs are ſtuff'd) but by gentle Hypnoticks, procuring alſo in the Day Time Expectoration, and at length Purgation by proper Catharticks.

If the Belly be coſtive open it with a Glyſter, and to thoſe whoſe Blood abounds in great Plenty, let Phlebetomy be celebrated in the Arm, and after that ſtop the Catarrh with the Remedies here ſubjoin'd.

Take of the *Conſerves* of *Red Roſes*, and *Hipps*, of each an Ounce, *Pulp* of *Raiſins*, and *Powder* of *White Poppy Seeds*, of each half an Ounce, *Crabbs Eyes* prepar'd two Drams, *Gum Tragacanth*, and *Gum Araback* finely powder'd of each one Scruple, *Syrups* of *White* and *Red Poppies*, of each half an Ounce, make an Electuary to be taken the quantity of a Wallnut, three or four Times a Day if the Cough be troubleſome: For this Electuary being ſwallow'd as it diſſolves in the Mouth

thickens and ſtops the thin Defluxion, which alſo muſt be driven from the Lungs by the following Cathartick, *viz.*

Take *Gereon's Decoction* of *Senna* (in *Pharm. Lond.*) four Ounces, *Manna* one Ounce, *Aqua Mirabilis* two Drams, *Syrup* of *Buckthorn* half an Ounce, make a Potion to be taken in the Morning and as often as occaſion requires it to be repeated: Let the Patient alſo take ten Grains of the *Pilula e Styrace*, at Night going to Bed after the Operation of the Cathartick.

But for provoking Expectoration, when the Lungs are ſtuff'd with pituitous Humours, adminiſter three or four Spoonfuls of the following Mixture three or four Times a Day.

Take *Red Poppy Water* nine Ounees, *Oxymel* of *Squills* three Ounces, make a Mixture being the ſame as Dr. *Fuller* recommends in an Aſthma.

At length touching the Cure of Chin Coughs in Children, let them eat a *Toaſt* and *Honey* every Morning for Breakfaſt, or according to the Approbation of Sir *Theodore Mayern*, let them take the Powder of two or three Mice (being firſt Flead,

Flead, and then waſh'd in Wine, and dry'd in an Oven) being equally divided into as many Doſes as will hold out to be taken three Times a Day for three Days together, *viz.* in the Morning, Afternoon, and at Night going to Bed.

CHAP. XIX.

Of an Aſthma or Shortneſs of Breath.

THIS Ailment (with or without a rattling Noiſe or Wheezing) is often very troubleſome to Cachectick Perſons labouring under three Degrees thereof; The firſt being a Shortneſs of Breath without any Noiſe or Wheezing, namely, a Dyſpnea; the ſecond a Shortneſs of Breath accompanied with a Rattling or Wheezing, call'd an Aſthma; and the third when the Evil is ſo burthenſome to the Patient, that he cannot draw his Breath without ſetting upright, call'd an Orthopnea; from whence we conclude that an Aſthma is nothing but a Symptomatical Affect of a Cachexy, or ſlow Circulation of the Blood and Juices,

moſt commonly ariſing from a poor and thin Blood, which entring the Tubuli of the Lungs does at length being impregnated with acid Particles, become ſo viſcous, that its ſubtle Particles being thereby loſt or fled, the groſs ones abide, and by occaſioning Obſtructions, produce this violent Symptom; which when attended with wheezing the thick and viſcid Humours lying about the Mouth of the Larynx, do ſo ſtraiten its Paſſage, that the Air being deny'd a quick Paſſage through the Windpipe is daſh'd againſt its Sides, ſo as to occaſion this wheezing or whiſtling Noiſe.

Hence the Body being fatigued with Exerciſe, a greater difficulty of Breathing is included, for the Spirits (by whoſe powerful influx upon the Muſcles of the Diaphragma, Reſpiration ought to be of Force) are therefore in a great meaſure conſum'd: On the other Hand Reſpiration (eſpecially Inſpiration) is more readily procur'd in an upright Poſture, than not, for then the Bowels in the Abdomen, are more eaſily depreſs'd by reaſon of their Weight: And when the Body is mov'd the Breath is alſo more at Liberty,

in

in ſo much that the Blood being then more ſtrongly agitated, grows Warm, and the Animal Spirits thence recruited, do as much Service to the Organs of Reſpiration as any Faculty of the Human Body.

But withal we muſt take Care that no violence be offer'd in the ſaid Affect, by reaſon the Cure thereof can in no wiſe be expected, but by a continued and frequent Uſe of proper Medicaments; for as much as Obſtructions remaining in the Tubuli of the Diaphragma, and reſpiratory Nerves, the ſmalleſt Pipes cannot be open'd but by gentle Means, when alſo the Lungs being of a tender Subſtance, cannot bear any mighty Force, and this is a reaſon that we ſhall here conclude, upon only ſubjoining theſe few Forms, *viz.*

The Day after a Vein has been open'd in the Arm, adminiſter the following Cathartick.

Take *Lenitive Electuary* one Ounce, *Elixir Salutis* ſix Drams, *Syrup of Buckthorn* half an Ounce, *Fumitory Water* three Ounces, *Oil of Sulphur (per Campanam)* ſix Drops, make a Potion to be taken in

the Morning, and repeated every third Day for three Times, adminiſtering alſo the following Pills, *viz.* three at a Time, Morning and Evening, between the Days of Purging.

Take of the freſheſt and fineſt *Powder of Aniſe Seeds* two Drams, *Lucatellus Balſam* as much as ſufficient, mix and make ſix Pills out of every Dram, to be taken as aforeſaid, drinking after each Doſe four Ounces of the *bitter Decoction* (without *Sena*) warm.

And if after all this Proceeding, the Symptoms ſtill remain, let it be repeated afreſh, obſerving withal a wholſome and nouriſhing Diet.

CHAP. XX.

Of an Hæmoptyſis.

THIS is a Spitting of Blood (with a Cough) moſt commonly proceeding from the Organs of Reſpiration, but not always, for the Blood when black and grumous comes forth of the Stomach or Oeſophogus (and not of the Breaſt) by

by Vomiting, which is attended with a mighty ſtraitneſs of the Præcordia, and a violent Pain about the Hypochondria; yet if the Blood appears florid and frothy it is not to be doubted but that it proceeds from the Lungs; when (as in a Cachexy or Scurvy) the Blood conſiſting of abundance of groſs and acid Particles, being brought through the Pulmonary Arteries, does (by dilating and pricking the Fibres) ſtrain them to that Degree, that at length they burſt, and ſo this ſpitting of Blood with a Cough is produc'd, tho not always ſo either, for ſometimes it happens by ſhooting or crying, ſneezing, running, leaping, laughing, *&c.* when the Veſſels are very tender; yea, and we have read that the exceſſive Uſe of Brandy and other Spirituous Liquors have produc'd the ſame Effect: But then we muſt ſuppoſe that the Blood is impregnated with acid ſalt and viſcous Particles, which (by Reaſon of their irregular Figure not being able to keep up with the ſwift Motion of the volatile Particles) fixing here and there, preſs through the Veſſels and cut them, as it were with ſo many Knives.

From all this, we farther conclude, that the breaking of the Veſſels does not always proceed from too great a Fluidity and thinneſs of the Blood, but ſometimes from coagulated Blood (in the Erruption of which it appears red and florid, by Reaſon of the Alteration it has received by the Air being mingled therewith) which being a long while ſtagnated turns to Corruption, and at length very often brings forth a mortal Phthyſick: Againſt which, we muſt provide by haſtening the Cure, according to the following Forms and Directions; whereunto is annexed a notable Obſervation of Sir *Theodore Mayern*'s.

If a Redundancy of Blood be preſent, let a Vein be immediately opened in the Arm, obſerving withal to keep the Belly open with cooling Glyſters, or gentle Cathartick.

Take of the *Roots of great Comfrey* four Ounces, boil them in three Pints of Water, to a Quart, ſtrain the Liquor, and with the *Seeds of White Poppies*, *Henbane*, and *Sweet Almonds excorticated*, each half an Ounce, make an Emulſion (adding *Sal Prunellæ* one Dram, *Sugar of Lead* one Scruple,

Scruple, *Loaf Sugar* one Ounce) to be taken the Quantity of four Ounces twice a Day, for cooling, moderating, and thickning the Blood, pacifying the Spirits, and closing up the Mouths of the Vessels.

Or, Take *Leaves of Red Roses*, and *Flowers of Pomegranates* of each two Drams, *Oak Bark* half an Ounce, make a hot Infusion for twelve Hours, strain the Liquor, and add *Barley*, *Cinnamon Water*, four Ounces, *Loaf Sugar* two Ounces, *Oil of Nutmegs*, two Drops, make an Apozem; whereof give three or four Spoonfuls at a Time, and often repeat it upon Occasion; but if that the Blood remains stagnated in the Vessels, forbear Astringents as much as possible, by Reason they hinder Expectoration, cause Suffocation, a short Breath, Inflamations, violent Fevers, and even sometimes Death it self.

A certain Soldier at *Windsor*, in the Time of the Civil Wars (in the Year 1644) between the King and Parliament, being shot with a Leaden Bullet through the Breast into the Back, underwent a violent Effusion of Blood, upon which, one *Langly*, a Surgeon, boldly venturing upon all things applicable to so dangerous a Wound,

did in one Reſpect or other aſſwage the Symptoms, that there was great Hopes of his Recovery, till about the middle of the Night the Surgeon being call'd again, found the Patient continually vomiting of Blood, that no leſs than a Baſon full or two was thrown up; for which the Surgeon (being not well skill'd in Phyſick) had only Recourſe to ordinary Things, as a Heap of Quick Lime lying in a Corner of the Chimney in the Room where the Sick lay, being drawn out in a Train to a pretty good Quantity acroſs the Floor, was moiſten'd with Vinegar and Water, and inſpers'd with Blood Stone (which the Surgeon chanc'd to have about him) to the End that a Smoak might ariſe; which according to the Cuſtom of Fumigation filling all the Room, was by Inſpiration drawn into the Lungs of the Patient and thereupon the Blood ceas'd; which Effect confirms the Truth of this happy Experiment being made twice more upon two Relapſes of the Hæmorrhagy, with proſperous Succeſs, in ſo much that then the Urine only appearing bloody, was alſo by this Vapour reſtor'd to its former State; and the Patient at length to his perfect Health.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXI.

Of a Pleuriſy.

A Pleuriſy is an Inflamation of the exterior Membrane of the Lungs, Pleura, and Intercoſtal Muſcles, with a Fever, a pricking Pain of the Side, a Cough or difficulty of Breathing, and moſt commonly a Spitting of Blood, and a ſtrong Pulſe: Hence Phyſicians have been wont to diſtinguiſh between a Pleuriſy and a Peripneumonia, in that the one is an Inflamation of the Pleura, and the other of the Subſtance of the Lungs, but yet we muſt conſider that in all Pleuriſies, the Lungs are plainly affected ('tho much leſs than the Pleura) by Reaſon they being attracted by Conſent of the Pleura, an Inflamation happens to them alſo, but when as the Pleura only is in Fault, the Caſe is leſs dangerous, and when the Inflamation ſeizes the more inward Part, it is call'd a Peripneumonia, which is nothing but a more dangerous Pleuriſy; whereof there is another Sort call'd a Baſtard Pleuriſy, proceeding from Wind ſome-

ſomewhere lock'd up in the Sides, without being attended with a Fever (unleſs by Chance) or a Pain, but what is commonly wandering and not ſo acute.

Farther touching the Cauſe of a real Pleuriſy, it is a ſerous, ſharp and bilious Blood of the Arteries, preternaturally diſcharging it ſelf upon the Pleura, or the other Parts aforeſaid, particularly by an Anaſtomoſis, ſometimes a Diæreſis, and alſo ('tho ſeldom) a Diapedeſis, yet however this Diſeaſe may proceed from another Cauſe, as when the Sanguinary Veſſels of the Pleura are dilated or broken, or when an Obſtruction happens in the ſaid Veſſels; by Reaſon the Circulation of the Blood being hindered, the Humours ſtagnate, and by Stagnation become ſo ſharp and fretted, that at length they produce all the foreſaid Symptoms, and withal create abundance of purulent Matter in the Body, to the End that if the Patient is not purg'd (as *Hippocrates* affirms Aphor. 8. Sect. 5.) within fourteen Days from the beginning of this Diſeaſe, it turns to an Empyema, and if by coughing a black or livid Spittle (or nothing) comes up it is dangerous, and

moreover

moreover (ſays the great Old Man) if he be not purg'd again within forty Days after the aſſailing of the Empyema, he falls into a Conſumption: And beſides if the Spittle appears bloody, livid and glutinous, the worſt Symptom is preſent (when alſo the Pulſe being low and intermittent with a ſlow Fever, and little Pain, Death is at Hand) for that it indicates a Gangreen, likewiſe if the outward Parts be cold and the inward burn, and the moſt prevalent Medicines prove unſucceſsful, then all our Hopes are laid aſide: Yea and further if the Cough ceaſes, and a Sobbing follows, or a Looſneſs or Hemmorrhagy attends, nothing can be expected but that Death muſt ſuddenly ſucceed all the beſt of our Endeavours, by any Means whatſoever.

In the Cure of this Diſtemper, Phlebotomy (being moſt ſerviceable in all internal Inflamations, eſpecially of the Abdomen) muſt be immediately celebrated in the Arm on the Side of the Part affected, and as often repeated as Occaſion requires, relaxing the Belly now and then with a Glyſter, ſo long as the Patient may remain under Cure.

Take

Take *Red Poppy Water* ten Ounces, *Syrup of Red Poppies* three Ounces, *Sal Prunelle* and *Goats Blood*, of each four Scruples, mix and make a Julep to be taken four Ounces three Times a Day, it being excellent to allay Thirſt, prevent the Coagulation of Humours, and diſſolve thoſe that are already coagulated, as alſo to open Obſtructions, looſen the dolorous Contraction of the Membranes, reſtore the Circulation through the the injur'd Parts, and happily provoke Expectoration.

Alſo *Linſeed Oil*, and many other Remedies uſed in a Cough, Empyema, and Phthyſick, are very beneficial, but eſpecially thoſe that procure Expectoration; beſides which, Revulſions being made by Veſicatories (as appears by the following Obſervation) do often prevail.

Sir *Theodore Mayern* (as he affirms) having vainly try'd all ordinary Means in Phyſick, upon one *Thomas de Vaux*, Citizen of *London*, lying ill of a moſt dangerous Pleuriſy, with an intollerable Pain of the Side, and a violent Fever, ordered a large Veſicatory to be apply'd to the very Part affected; whereby a copious Quantity of Serum or Ichor being diſcharg'd,

charg'd, the Pain was allay'd, and the Sick tho' extreamly worn away, and in a Manner always dying, was perfectly reſtor'd to his Health.

CHAP. XXII.

Of an Empyema.

THIS is an Impoſthume or Collection of Pus, or Matter within the Thorax, or if comprehended more at large, it may be taken for an Impoſthume in the Abdomen, or any other Part, which the Patient is apprehenſive of by a heavyneſs or Fluctuation, eſpecially when he lies upon his Side, or turns himſelf in Bed; When alſo (a Pleuriſy or Peripneumonia going before) a farther Diſcovery is made as follows, *viz.* A ſhortneſs of Breath, a Spitting up of ſtinking Matter, with a hectick Fever, and ſometimes cold nocturnal Sweats: The Cure of which, as well as the real Diſeaſe depends upon evacuating, or diſcharging the noxious Matter by Expectoration and Urine, or any other Ways; as alſo by cleanſing and conſolidating

ſolidating the Ulcer, and at length by ſubduing the Fever, according to the following Forms and Directions.

Let a gentle mollifying and carminative Glyſter be immediately injected, and as often repeated as Nature requires, purging afterwards beſides with the following Potion.

Take *Roots of Elecampane*, and *Leaves of Senna*, of each one Dram, *Liquoriſh* two Drams, *Seeds of Aniſe and Fennel*, of each one Dram, *Cream of Tartar* half a Dram, infuſe them in ſix Ounces of *White Wine* to four Ounces, ſtrain the Liquor and add *Syrups of Rhubarb* and *Buckthorn*, of each half an Ounce, make a Potion.

And if a Fever be preſent, and the Strength will bear bleeding, let the opening of a Vein be inſtituted in the Arm.

In the mean Time alſo let a thin and drying Diet be obſerv'd, recommending roaſted Meat always beyond boil'd, with the following Decoction, for ordinary Drink.

Take *Sarſaparilla* three Ounces, *Saſſafras* two Ounces, *Guajacum* two Ounces and an half, *Raiſins* three Ounces, *Barley Water* three Gallons, boil them to the Conſumption

Conſumption of a third Part of the Liquor, which when ſtrain'd, aromatize with one Ounce of *Coriander Seeds*, for the aboveſaid Uſe.

Or, Take *Sarſaparilla* ſix Ounces, *Corinths* half a Pound, infuſe and boil them in ſix Quarts of *Lime Water* to three Quarts, which being ſtrain'd and bottled up, give the Patient three Ounces of it, three Times a Day, by Reaſon of its ſingular Effects in this Caſe, as alſo in a Catarrh, the Phthyſick, the King's Evil, a Diabetes, or any Condition where moiſt Ulcers are predominant.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of a Phthyſick.

THIS is an Extenuation, or Conſumption of the whole Body, proceeding from an Ulcer of the Lungs, with a hectick Fever, a Cough, a ſhortneſs of Breath, a ſpitting of Corruption, ſometimes Fœtid or Stinking, with many other Symptoms, or rather Diſeaſes, which either accompany or become the Parents

of

of this abominable Affect, that is manifeſted not only in what was ſaid of a Pleuriſy, Hæmoptyſis, Empyema, Cough, *&c.* but likewiſe in a Cachexy, or Scurvy, Pox, *&c.* Yea ſometimes in the non Naturals: Wherefore we need ſay no more of this Affect, but indicate its Cure, by gently Purging off the vicious Humours, ſtopping the Catarrh, blunting or deſtroying the Acrimony of Humours, cleanſing and conſolidating the Ulcer, contemperating the febrile Heat, and at length reſtoring the living Body: For which end if the Phthyſick be not confirm'd but only begun (Phlebotomy and gentle Purgation being then ſafe and neceſſary) firſt open a Vein, and afterwards adminiſter the following Potion.

Take *Lenitive Electuary*, *Syrup of Roſes*, and *Manna*, of each half an Ounce, *Elixir Salutis*, and *Fumitory Water*, of each ſix Drams, *Milk Water* two Ounces, make a Potion to be taken in the Morning.

But where Catharticks are not ſo agreeable, open the Belly with mollifying Glyſters, wherein *Lenitive Electuary*, or *Diacatholicon* has been diſſolv'd, obſerving withal when the Strength is deduc'd to

extreem Languiſhment, that all other Purging be put of till the Patient has recover'd his Strength; for nothing but the gentleſt Means are proper to Purge the Body with at that Time, namely, Glyſters, to the End that the Crudities of the firſt Paſſages may be bruſh'd off, in order to reſtore the radical Moiſture. (*Quare Proverbium*) *Corpora impura quanto magis nutries, tanto magis lædes*:) according to our preſent proceeding, *viz.* Inſtitute a cooling and moiſtening Diet (debarring all ſalt, ſharp, and ſpicy Things) and order the ſame Decoction for ordinary Drink, as is deſcrib'd in the foregoing Chapter, with *Barley*, *Sarſaparilla*, &c. leaving out the *Guajacum*, if the Body be much exhauſted.

Farther, That we may facilitate Reſpiration, appeaſe the Cough, ſtop the Catarrh, and diſſipate all the common Symptoms belonging to a Phthyſick, as an Aſthma, Catarrh, Cough, &c. conſult their reſpective Chapters where their Cure is ſhewn, that in this we may not vainly repeat what is therein deſcrib'd.

But if (after all this) any Dyſcracy or Intemper ſhould remain, correct it with

Aſſes

Aſſes Milk, and *Sugar of Roſes*, or inſtead of that *Goats*, or *Cows new Milk*; which being taken juſt as it comes from them to Quart, or two, at once, or ſeveral Times, ſo that it be all drank in the ſpace of an Hour, does alſo prevail in correcting the ſaid Intemper (by looſening the Belly, opening Obſtructions of the Lungs, *&c.* and cooling, and nouriſhing the whole Body) obſerving withal a ſpare Diet, and that the Patient expoſes himſelf not much to the Air, for fear of coagulating and rendering the Milk ſour in the Stomach, which Effect being no ways to be prevented upon taking of the ſaid Milk, ſubſtitute in its room, the following Mixture, and Decoction with Whey, *viz.*

Take *new Milk Whey* one Quart, of the *Juices of Bugloſs*, *Coltsfoot*, *Scabious*, and *Fumitory*, of each two Ounces, *Juices of Strawberries*, and *mellow Apples*, of each three Ounces, *Lemons* one Ounce and an half, *Sugar of Roſes* four Ounces, *Whites of two Eggs*, clarify them for two Doſes, whereof one is to be taken at a Time (in the Morning) four or five Hours before Dinner, walking upon it, exhibiting alſo now and then a Draught of *Whey* (alter'd with

with *Borage*, *Bugloſs*, *Lungwort*, *Scabious*, *Endive*, *Harts-tongue*, &c.) ſweeten'd with *Sugar of Roſes*, as alſo the moſt nutritious *Broths*.

In the mean Time leaſt the Patient ſhould eat Things obnoxious to Corruption, let them avoid Fiſh, boil'd Meat, and Fruit; obſerving withal that no Exerciſe be uſed after Meals, for Fear of diſturbing the Mind.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the hot and cold Intemper of the Stomach.

IT is of the greateſt Conſequence in all Conditions of Health and Sickneſs, to have a ſpecial Regard to the Stomach, (whoſe Office is whilſt capable of Concoction to provide Suſtenance for the whole Body) for that being out of Order, the principal Parts are affected by Conſent, in that it joins to the Liver, Heart, and Brain, by Veins, Arteries, and Nerves of the ſixth Pair.

Beſides the chief Root of all Diſeaſes, is a Dyſcracy, which (of any Member or Organical

Organical Part) is moſt familiar with the Stomach; and as Virtue conſiſting in Moderation, is real Harmony to the Microſin, or Human Body, ſo all Exceſs deſtroys Action: Now a ſimple Dyſcracy ſcarce hurts the Stomach, nor is it often found, but where there is a continual flowing of Matter.

Howbeit: The immoderate Quality of the Liver or the bilious Juice thrown out of that Bowel upon the Stomach, or the filthy Dregs belch'd up by the Spleen, or a ſalt Phlegm by Reaſon of Heat, or the Food grown hot by Putrefaction, does generate a green or yellowiſh Matter, which is commonly the Cauſe of a hot and dry Intemper of the Stomach, in ſo much that the Stomach in its Nature being cold and dry, can never grow ſo hot of its ſelf as to produce much Trouble therein, without the Fault of its neighbouring or contain'd Parts: For which Reaſon Things preternaturally contain'd in that Bowel, muſt by proper Evacuatives be brought away by Vomit or Stool; but if the ſaid Intemper proceeds from the ſaid Bowels, (as will appear by an aſſiduous Thirſt, a Nauſeouſneſs, and Sulphurous Belchings,

then

then cooling Things of a contrary Operation are to be preſcrib'd; namely *Water*, or *Whey* alter'd with cooling Herbs, and the Juice of *Apples*, as alſo a cooling and moiſtening Diet, forbidding all hot and ſpirituous Things, for that the Patient will find ſenſible Effects by cooling Liquors, *&c.* according to the following Obſervations.

A certain Perſon being ſorely tormented with the Heartburn, was cur'd by by only drinking *Small Beer* with roaſted *Apples* ſteep'd therein, for ordinary Drink: An other Perſon being likewiſe troubled with the ſame Affect, and almoſt a continual Pain at his Stomach, could by no Means be reliev'd but by drinking every Morning ſome Cups of *Spring Water* for many Days.

To which *Water*, *Spirit of Vitriol* by reaſon of its tenuity being added, powerfully promotes its Operation and prevents its Lodgment (in the Bowels) the Author of Corruption: Yea and Acids according to the *Arabians*, are not unworthily call'd, *Mors Bilis, & regnum Melancholiæ*; The deſtruction of Bile, and rule of Melancholly; for an Acid being mix'd with

with a bitter makes a sweet Taste, and Bile being more noxious in its bitterness, than heat, who need wonder that its furious Nature should be tam'd by Acids, and as it were destroy'd by a Prick: But if in some Stomachs Acids cause a Fermentation, it is certain there is not so much Bile, as salt Phlegm therein contain'd, nor yet so much of a melancholick Humour.

Nevertheless, of all the Troubles that Incommode the Stomach the commonest is the cold Intemper, or abundance of moist Excrements, or Phlegm sticking sometimes in the Valves of the Stomach, and sometimes fastening upon the Pylorus, and sometimes fluctuating in the bottom of the Stomach; whose situation is so contriv'd, that it cannot but give occasion to this Incumbrance, by letting the Brain as it were perpendicularly discharge it self upon it. When besides a continued Crudity (by Aliments too copiously heap'd up) extinguishing the native Heat, hinders the Digestion still more and more: In this Affect therefore general Medicines being sent before, corroboratives will be of mighty use, being such as by heating

and

and drying, reſtore the languiſhing Heat, abſorbe the Humidity, contract the Valves and ſlackned Fibres, and at length reduce the broken Tone. But in hot Things, we muſt obſerve that the thinneſt Liquids, as *Brandy*, *Strong Waters*, and the like, are very improper for ſtrengthning the Stomach (tho' for a Time they ſeem to do good) for that by diſſipating the native Heat, they prove very injurious.

Now again, as to the Heartburn or hot Intemper of the Stomach, if it proceeds from an acid Phlegm or melancholick Humour, Acids are to be avoided, by Reaſon they Cauſe a Fermentation, and ſuch Things are to be made Uſe of, as being drying imbibe the Ichor, *viz. Chalk*, *Bole*, *Coral*, *Pearl*, *Crabs Eyes*, and the inner Part of *Oyſter Shells*.

But in a violent Thirſt and Heartburn, proceeding from Bile fluctuating in the Cavity of the Stomach, nothing is more prevalent than *Sal Prunella* diſſolv'd in a proper Vehicle and ſweetned with *Syrup of Lemons*, *Barberries*, *Mulberries*, *Raſpberries*, *&c.* whoſe Nature is detergent, cooling and ſtrengthning.

Further, (as it was ſaid before) concerning the cold Intemper of the Stomach, it is much more frequent, by Reaſon of a gathering together of cold and moiſt Excrements; which being firſt purg'd off by Vomit and Stool, muſt at length be quite deſtroy'd by the following Remedies, being heating, drying, and ſtrengthning.

Take *Guajacum* four Ounces, *red and yellow Sanders* of each ſix Drams, *Lignum Aloes* half an Ounce, *Hartſhorn* one Ounce, boil them in ſix Quarts of Water to three Quarts, which being ſtrain'd ſweeten with Sugar, and order four Ounces to be taken twice a Day.

Or, Take *Elixir proprietatis dulce* half an Ounce, and give thirty Drops thereof, in a Glaſs of *Wine* Morning and Evening.

Or, Take of the *Conſerves of Red Roſes* and *Roman Wormwood*, of each one Ounce and an half, *Mint*, *Venice Treacle*, *candy'd Ginger*, *and Orange Peel*, of each half an Ounce, *Oils of Cinnamon* four Drops, *Cloves* two Drops, *Syrup of Quinces* as much as is ſufficient, make an Electuary, whereof give the Quantity of a Wallnut, an Hour before,

before, or immediately after Meals: It comforts and fortifies the Stomach, discusses Wind, helps Concoction, restores the Appetite and takes away Vomiting; as also do the bitter Draughts with *Gentian*, *Centaury*, *Chamomile Flowers*, &c. in *Wine*, being excellent Stomachicks.

CHAP. XXV.

Of Vomiting.

IN this Chapter our Business is to treat of Vomiting, but not from an external Cause, as by overcharging the Stomach with Meat and Drink, or loading it with depraved or vicious Aliments, *&c.* nor by vomiting by Consent, as in the Stone in the Kidneys, in the Pain of the Cholick, or the Iliack Passion, but particularly of a Vomiting proceeding from a peculiar Affect in the Stomach.

In that the Stomach is sometimes so irritated, and sometimes so weak, that whatever is carry'd into it is immediately thrown up or soon after dejected by Stool without Digestion, with a Contraction

ſometimes of the ſame Bowel by the Hickups, and Straining even as when the ſaid Symptoms accompany the *Cholerae Morbus* and *Caliac Paſſion.*

In this Affect therefore external Remedies avail but little; yet notwithſtanding they are not altogether contemptible, for that with internal Medicaments being alſo exhibited, they conduce the more to Effect, by helping each others in deſtroying the morbifick Cauſe, and haſtening the Cure according to the Forms and Directions as follow.

Whereas the moſt effectual Remedies in this Condition, are ſuch as contain *Opium*; for that Reaſon we may not be much affraid of giving *Venice Treacle*, *Mithridate*, *Diaſcordium*, and *Laudanum* the moſt celebrated Medicine of all; for in *Opium* well prepared we find the greateſt Miracles in Phyſick, and only Commendation to the Art and Artiſts; but if by Reaſon of the bitterneſs of *Opium*, *Laudanum* ſhould prove ungrateful to the Taſte, it will not be unconvenient to correct it with Acids; as for Example.

Take *Opium prepar'd* half an Ounce, *Clarify'd Juice of Lemons* two Ounces, *Spirit*

rit of Vinegar four Ounces, digeſt and make a Tincture; which being ſtrain'd, coagulate to the Conſiſtence of a Maſs of Pills, and afterwards, *Spirit of Vitriol* being added, make a Digeſtion in *Balneo Vaporis*, for three Days in a Veſſel cloſe ſtop'd, and at length coagulate to a Liquid Conſiſtence of *Honey*; wherewith prepare the following *Stomachick Laudanum.*

Take *Opium* ſo prepar'd three Drams, *Myrrh* two Drams and an half, of the following Extract two Drams, *Benjamin Flowers* one Dram and an half, *Ambergriſs* five Scruples, *Oriental Musk* four Scruples, *Magiſtery's of Pearl, and Coral*, of each one Dram, *Oils of Cinnamon* two Scruples, *Saſſafras* one Scruple, mix and make an Opiat; which, after ſome Months Fermentation, may be exhibited from three to ſix Grains.

Take *Leaves of Mint* one Ounce, *Citron and Orange Peel*, of each three Drams, *Mace and Nutmegs*, of each two Drams, *Cinnamon Water* as much as is convenient, make an Extract for the Uſe preſcrib'd in the Opiat, which is likewiſe beneficial in all Fluxes, and gives the ſooneſt Relief, or at leaſt ſtops them for a Time: But

however this or ſuch like Remedies are not always to be depended upon in Vomiting from every Cauſe, eſpecially in a moiſt or cold Intemper; for in this Caſe the Symptome being not ſo violent there needs not ſo ſudden a Cure of the Affect, for that a Vomiting being occaſioned by pituitous Humours heap'd up in the Stomach, thoſe Humours muſt be firſt driven out of that Bowel before any Help can be expected from the following (or any other) Remedies; whoſe Nature is to reſtore the native Heat of the Stomach, and ſtrengthen its Tone.

Take *Spaw Water* one Quart, *Clarit Wine* half a Pint, *Cinnamon bruiſed* half an Ounce, *Loaf Sugar* four Ounces, make an Infuſion, and ſtrain it for ordinary Drink.

Take *Gum Guajacum* half an Ounce, *Aloes Succotrina* ſix Drams, *Species Hieræ Picræ* two Drams, *Balſam Peru* as much as is ſufficient, make a Maſs of Pills, whereof take a Scruple going to Bed.

But when ſtrengthning is more requiſite in this Caſe than purging, give half a Dram of the following Pill, *viz.*

Take *Extract of Wormwood* half an Ounce, *Maſtick* and the fineſt *Benjamin*, of each one

one Dram and an half, *Salts of Tartar and Wormwood*, of each one Dram, *Saffron* half a Dram, *Syrup of Cinnamon* as much as is ſufficient, make a Maſs of Pills.

In the mean Time alſo eſpecially in the greateſt Danger, let the following Cataplaiſm or Plaiſter be apply'd hot, *viz.* one to the Stomach, and another behind the Back.

Take *Mint*, *Majoram*, *Red Roſe Leaves*, *and Chamomile Flowers*, of each an Handful, *Teſt* as much as may be contain'd in an Egg-ſhell, beat them with a little Vinegar in a Mortar, and make two Plaiſters, ſtrowing over them *Powder of Cinnamon and Nutmegs*.

And moreover as we are taught by the following Story, a pretty good Quantity of *Cream of Tartar* being taken in *Broth*, ſtops Vomiting.

A certain Apothecary's Maid Servant having drank about a Pint of the Infuſion of *Crocus Metallorum*, ſeem'd to be dying, upon which her Maſter knowing nothing more expedient for her than *Cream of Tartar*, gave her about three or four Drams thereof in ſome *Broth*, which ſtopp'd her

Vomiting: Hence we may conclude that Antimony may be corrected by Acids.

CHAP. XXVI.

Of a Diarrhea, Dyſentery, and Teneſmus.

THE firſt of theſe Affects is a fluidneſs of thin and yellow Excrements, ſometimes proceeding from a ſharp and bilious Matter ſticking in the Inteſtines, and twitching the Nerves to that Degree, that the Spirits flowing in there in great Plenty, do ſo preſs the Guts, that whatever is contain'd therein muſt needs be carry'd downwards (by Reaſon of the Valves that hinder any Thing from going upwards) and ſo occaſion looſe Stools: which alſo very often proceed from a Defect of the Fermentation in the Stomach, when the Aliments are caſt forth crude and indigeſted, and ſometimes come from external Cauſes, as the cold Air, too much cold Drink, Emeticks, violent Catharticks, *&c.* yea beſides, this Affect is often produc'd in ſeveral Diſeaſes, namely the Peſtilence, malignant Fevers, Small Pox,

Pox, Meaſles, *&c.* and is ſometimes beneficial to Nature, happening of its own Accord (to healthful Perſons) by the Fermentations being increas'd; which often prevents very dangerous Diſtempers.

The ſecond of the ſaid Affects, is a Dyſentery, commonly call'd the Bloody Flux, being an Emiſſion of Blood, Slime, and purulent Matter, by frequent Stools with a Light, or grievous Teneſmus, the Gripes, Anxiety, a Fever, a Thirſt, an Imbecility, or loſs of Strength, *&c.*

And the third and laſt Affect being a Teneſmus, is a continual Deſire of going to Stool, when nothing can be ejected but a little Blood, Slime or Matter, in which are commonly produc'd Aſcarides, a general Prognoſtication of the long Continuance of the Diſeaſe; which to Women with Child do often Occaſion Abortion.

Now the Indications in curing theſe Affects are to correct the acrimonious Humours, ceaſe the Pains, and ſtop the Flux, according to the Method here propoſed.

Inſtitute therefore a moderate Diet, making the Patient abſtain from all Fleſh, except the *Limbs* and *Entrails* of young

Animals, debarring him alſo from ſeaſon'd *Meat*, and *Pickles*; and order for common Drink, the white Decoction of *Hartſhorn*, and ſometimes *Claret* diluted with *Water*.

Take *Powder of Rhubarb* half a Dram, *Diaſcordium* two Scruples, or a Dram, *London*, or the *Stomachick Laudanum* half a Grain. *Syrup of Quinces* as much as is ſufficient, make a Bolus to be taken in the Morning, and repeated for three Mornings ſucceſſively, drinking after every Doſe a Draught of *Broth*.

Farther, if in a Dyſentery, a Fever be preſent, let the opening of a Vein be celebrated in the Arm, and if this Flux be very urgent, give emolient, lenitive, and Anodyn Glyſters of *Milk*, with *Venice Treacle and Opium*; or of common *Oil*, or *Barley Cream*, or elſe inject the following Glyſter.

Take *Roots of Hounds Tongue* four Ounces, *Henbane* three Ounces, *White Mullein* two Handfuls, *Mallows* four Handfuls, common *Oil* three Pints, *Waters of Frog Spawn* one Pint, *Roſes and Plantain* of each half a Pint, boil and evaporate to a Conſumption of the Aquoſity, make a ſtrong Expreſſion, whereof take a Pint of

of the clear, and with the *Mucilage* of the *Seeds of Pſylium and Quinces* extracted in the ſaid *Waters*, and the *Yelks* of two *Eggs*, make a Glyſter.

Or, Take *Sheeps-head Broth* being made very ſtrong, and inject it for a Glyſter.

Take *Claret Wine* one Quart, *New Milk* one Pint, *Allom* two Drams, *White Sugar* four Ounces, *Cinnamon* two Scruples or a Dram, boil them together, and after ſome few Ebullitions take off the Curd and ſtrain the Liquor, which is to be given at twice, *viz.* Morning and Evening for two Doſes.

Or, Take *Conſerve of Red Roſes* two Ounces, *Diaſcordium* one Ounce, *Bole Armoniack* two Drams, *Dragons Blood* one Dram and an half, *Balauſtins* half a Dram, *Oils of Nutmegs and Cinnamon* of each two Drops, *Syrup of dry'd Roſes* as much as is convenient, make an Electuary to be taken half an Ounce for a Doſe, it being an Aſtringent, Stomachick, Corroborative, and Anodyn.

The following Bolus ought alſo to be exhibited, eſpecially at Night going to Bed, after the Operation of a Cathartick, drinking after it, a Draught of *Mace Ale*.

Take *Conſerve of Red Roſes* one Dram, *Confectio Alchermes* one Scruple, *London Landanum* two Grains, more or leſs according to the Strength of the Patient, mix and make a Bolus.

But in a Teneſmus, beſides the Remedies preſcrib'd in a Diarrhea, and Dyſentery, Topicks are to be apply'd, and Glyſters injected in a ſmall Quantity.

Take of the *Mucilage* of the *Seeds of Pſyllium, Quinces, and Marſhmallows* (extracted in the *Waters of White Mullein, Night Shade, and Celandine the greater*) four Ounces, *New Milk* half a Pint, two of the *Yelks of Eggs, Powder of Saffron* one Scruple, *Diaſcordium* two Ounces, make a Mixture, inject about three or four Ounces of it at a Time frequently, and let it be retain'd a long while if poſſible.

Foment the Fundament alſo with ſoft Spunges dipp'd in the Fomentations of *Chamomile Flowers, Melilot, White Mullein, Elder Flowers, St. John's Wort, Linſeed, and Fenugreek Seed*, concocted in *Milk and Water*; and after the Uſe thereof, anoint the ſaid Part with this Liniment, *viz.*

Take *Populneum* ſix Drams, *Freſh Butter* two Drams, *Linſeed Oil freſh drawn* one Dram

Dram and an half, *Opium* four Grains, make an Ointment.

In the mean Time alſo adminiſter one Spoonful of the following Powder every ſix Hours in a Pint of *New Milk.*

Take *Sugar of Roſes* one Pound, *Crabs Eyes* half an Ounce, *Red Coral and Pearl prepar'd*, of each two Drams, mix and make a Powder for the ſaid Uſe.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of Worms.

THE Signs of thoſe that are infeſted with Worms beſides caſting them out by Stool, or Vomit, are moſt commonly the Belly-Ach, a Nauſeouſneſs and Vomiting, itching of the Noſe, a ſtinking Breath, an Inflamation of the Belly, a ſlow Fever, a Debility, as ſometimes alſo a voracious Appetite, and ſometimes none at all, but almoſt always a continued Thirſt, with ſometimes a Looſneſs or Coſtiveneſs, and a making of thick and white Urine.

Of

Of Worms there are three Sorts, the firſt like Earthworms, the ſecond broad and knotty, and the third and laſt very ſmall, call'd Aſcarides; which, as alſo all the others, are for the moſt Part bred in the Stomach and Guts tho' ſometimes elſewhere, from acid, ſlimy, and corrupted Humours.

As to Medicines therefore, we muſt uſe ſuch as attenuate, evacuate and deſtroy the ſaid Humours, and kill the Worms, *viz.*

Take *Corallina prepar'd*, one Dram, *Æthiops Mineral* (prepar'd without Fire) half a Dram, *Oil of Wormwood* three Drops, mix and make a Powder to be given (to Children of ſix or eight years old) fifteen Grains before the New and Full Moon.

In the mean Time alſo not only for killing the Worms, but withal driving them out of their Neſts, adminiſter the following Cathartick.

Take *Powder of Scamony* ſix Grains, *Rhubarb* four Grains, *Calomel* five Grains, make a Powder.

But firſt obſerve that all Mercurial or Antimonial Preparations in Powder ought never to be given in Liquids; for that by

by their Heavineſs, they ſink to the Bottom of a Cup or Glaſs, and are apt to ſtick in the Valves of the Stomach, and in the Throat, where they often do produce very dangerous Salivations, a ſtriving to Vomit, or a Looſneſs, *&c.*

For this Reaſon the ſaid Preparations are to be exhibited in Pills or Boluſes; for then they are ſo qualify'd in mixing with the Ferment of the Stomach, that thoſe dangerous Effects are prevented.

The ſame Medicines alſo being augmented in their Doſes, are likewiſe beneficial to adult Perſons, and ſo are *Aloes*, the *Pills ex duobus*, *Rudij*, *Cochiæ major*, &c. being mix'd with *Calomel*, as alſo *Elixir Proprietatis*, *Paracelſi*, *Tinctura Sacra*, *Wormwood*, *and Gentian Wine*, *Wormſeed* and common *Treacle*, *Syrup of the Roots of White Bryony*, &c.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of a Pain of the Hæmorrhoides, or Piles.

THE Piles are an Inflamation or Tumefaction of the Hæmorrhoidal Veins being obſtructed by Cold, or a Melancholly

lancholly groſs and acid Blood ſtagnating therein; from whence if no Blood appears, they are call'd the blind Piles, but when it iſſues forth, they are term'd the Flux of the Hæmorrhoids; whereof we muſt take Notice, that if this Effuſion be of long continuance, it muſt not be too ſuddenly check'd for fear of a Re-flux to the noble Parts that may endanger a Phthyſick, Dropſy, Cancer, Madneſs, Epilepſy, and other dreadful Effects.

Therefore we muſt firſt make Revulſion, and Correction (of the Acrimony) of the Blood by gentle Means, before we go about ſtrengthening the Tone of the Parts with great Aſtringents.

Let the Patient's Diet be cooling and moiſtening, as *Lamb*, *Veal*, *Pullets*, *Chickens*, &c. with *Broths* of the ſame; alter'd with *Borage*, *Bugloſs*, *Purſlain*, *Burnet*, *Apples*, *Trefoil*, *Sorrel*, *Woodſorrel*, *Barberries*, *Hartſhorn*, *Ivory*, *China*, *Tormentil Roots*, &c. boil'd in an Iron Pot, acidulating the Decoction when ſtrain'd with *Spirit of Vitriol corallated*.

And let nothing (hard of Digeſtion) but what eaſily paſſes, and renders the Excrements ſoft be given, for the hardneſs

of

of the Fæces are moſt pernicious in this Affect.

Poach'd Eggs and the Gravy of Meat being frequently given, are of laudable Uſe, and all ſeaſon'd Meat and Pickles hurtful.

In the mean Time alſo, Emulſions of the cold Seeds ought to be uſed for ordinary Drink, and ſometimes the Decoction of *Figwort Root* in *Cyder*, as likewiſe a *Ptiſan of China*, *Shavings of Hartſhorn*, *Tormentil Roots*, *Liquoriſh*, &c.

But withal we muſt endeavour to procure Sleep, it being as profitable to the Bowels, as Exerciſe to the Joints: For this Reaſon we muſt beware of Watchings and Lucubrations which ſharpen the Blood, and encreaſe the Flux; for Sleep ſtops all Fluxions, except Sweat, and the Effuſion of Seed.

Nevertheleſs we muſt uſe moderate Exerciſe before Meals, and always refrain from too ſedentary a Life.

Farther, that the Fæces of the firſt Paſſages may be evacuated, let a gentle *Glyſter* with *Caſſia* or lenitive *Electuary* be injected, and for fear of the Belly being bound, now and then repeated; or elſe give

give a laxative *Bolus* of lenitive *Electuary*, and *Cream of Tartar*, but not too strong, because all strong Purgers in this Case are bad.

And then for Revulsion, let Phlebotomy be often celebrated in the Arms (in a small Quantity) especially to those that are Plethorick.

Now whereas Hypochondriacks labour most under this Affect, *Steel* or *Iron* is accounted a *Specifick Remedy*; for that it opens Obstructions, takes away Melancholy, corrects and sweetens the acrimonious Blood, and strengthens the Bowels. Hence *Spaw and Mineral Waters* are much to be extoll'd, as are also many other Chalybeats; and not much inferiour are the Preparations of *Coral*, as the *Syrup Magistery*, and the *Tincture* thereof; but above all, the following internal and external Remedies, are most worthy of Praise.

Take *Conserve of Red Roses* three Ounces, *Crocus Martis astringens* three Drams, *Sugar of Lead* one Dram, *Syrup of Coral* one Ounce, make an Electuary to be taken the Quantity of a Nutmeg, Morning and Evening.

Take

Take *White Mullein*, *Milfoil*, *Plantain*, *Elder Flowers*, of each four Handfuls, *Bark of Pomegranate* one Ounce, boil them in *Claret Wine* and *Water*, of each two Quarts, to the Conſumption of a third Part of the Decoction, to which being ſtrain'd add *Allum* half an Ounce, *Sugar of Lead* two Drams, make a Fomentation, and bath the affected Part therewith warm.

It diſſolves the ſwelling of the foreſaid Veins, drives away their Pain, ſtops their Flux, and alſo aſſwages the Pain of the blind Piles; which being internal, if an Eruption of Blood appears, the ſame Remedies as are applicable in the external Piles, are alſo proper for theſe; but where no Blood iſſues forth, and that the Pain is exceeding great, apply the following Liniment.

Take *Popdream* two Drams, *Oil of Eggs* ſix Drams, *Sugar of Lead* two Scruples, *Opium* eight Grains, *Oil of Amber* ſixteen Drops, make a Liniment: Which by Liquifying and diſperſing the groſs Humours, taking away the Inflamation, and eaſing the Pain, does at length reduce the Varices or ſwoln Veins to their juſt Tenour.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the hot Intemper of the Liver.

WHEREAS nothing concerns the Univerſal Oeconomy of the Human Body more than the Parts officiating therein, as particularly thoſe wherein the principal Faculties of Nature are ſeated, from whence as from a Storehouſe the meaner Parts are ſuſtain'd, being furniſhed (as it were from a Source) with Spirits and Humours the chief Inſtruments of their Functions, for that Reaſon the Liver (a Bowel of Blood deſign'd for the Nouriſhment of the whole Body) affording Nature a peculiar and neceſſary Juice, and by Reaſon of its powerfulneſs in drawing the whole Body into the Likeneſs of its Affects, requires the greateſt Care of a Phyſician: Yea moreover, whenever the Principles of that Bowel are reſtrain'd, doubtleſs its affects thence ariſing are more dangerous, by Reaſon they inſinuate themſelves under obſcure Principles into the moſt inward Part of the Parenchyma of dulleſt Senſe: Beſides in almoſt every

Intemper

Intemper that imparts any preternatural Quality to the Blood, the Liver is affected; nor does it leſs often labour with a ſtuffing, by Reaſon of the ſlender Roots of the Veins (of that very Bowel) growing up into their Trunk: Sometimes alſo this Bowel brooks Corruption, and often proves ſo weak, that its Tone being viciated, Tumours, Abſceſſes, and Ulcers in the ſame Bowel appear crowded with an infinite Set of Symptoms.

Againſt which the following Specifick is moſt prevalent, being uſed alone, or with other Medicaments either Purging or altering: For it is ſaid the more the Remedies reſemble the Parts that are affected, the more efficacious they prove in the Conſequence.

Take the *Liver* of an *Animal* freſh kill'd, as that of a *Calf*, a *Pig*, a *Wolf*, a *Hare*, a *Hart*, or the like; cut it into ſmall Peices being freed from the Gall, and put it into an Oven to dry with a gentle Heat after the Bread is drawn out: So likewiſe may be prepared the *Liver of a ſound young Fellow* that has been executed at the Gallows, of which, or the others, may be taken half a Dram, with ſix Drams of the

Pulp

Pulp of Cassia, one Dram of *Rhubarb*, and four Drops of *Spirit* of *Vitriol*, for a purging *Bolus*.

But withal this *Hepatick Specifick* must be mix'd with Alteratives such as are most proper in these Cases.

Besides which we shall subjoin the following Remedies, being to correct the hot Intemper of the Liver, and the boiling Blood from thence arising.

Let Emulsions of the *Cold Seeds* be given for ordinary Drink, observing withal a cooling and moistening Diet, as particularly *Cock, or Barley Broths*, and such like Aliments of easy Digestion.

Institute also *Pectoral or Hepatick Drinks*, either simple with *Barley and Liquorish*, or compound by the Addition of *Raisins*, *Prunes*, *Figs*, *Hartshorn*, or *Ivory*, *Pectoral*, or *Hephatick Roots*, or *Herbs*, &c. according to the various Affects; but so that Liquorish may be the Basis of them all, because it cools and allays the heat of Fevers, and by its Diuretick Quality, gently carries off the Sulphureous Particles of the Blood by Urine, and also makes a pleasant Drink: But for more powerfully cooling the burning Heat and quenching Thirst,

Thirſt, add ſometimes a little *Sal Prunellæ* to ſome of the Patient's common Drink, or inſtead of that if the Patient be not weak or Cachectick, let him only drink *Spring Water* corrected with a burnt Cruſt of Bread, or without the Bread, let him add to the *Water*, *Wines*, or *Conſerves* of *Strawberries*, *Cherries*, *Corinths*, or the acid *Syrups* of *Vinegar*, *Lemons*, *Barberries*, *Sorrel*, or other *Syrups*, as of *Violets*, *Apples*, &c. or the acid *Spirits* of *Vitriol Sulphur*, or *Salt*, being alſo of Uſe in extinguiſhing of Fevers, and quenching of Thirſt.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Yellow Jaundice.

THIS is diſcoverable of it ſelf, and is vulgarly believ'd to proceed from an Obſtruction of the Liver, and the biliary Duct, in that the Bile being hinder'd from paſſing into the Inteſtines, regurgitates; and with the Blood being carry'd through the whole Body, infects it all over with its yellow Colour; but yet for all

all that, this Affect does not always proceed from the regurgitation of the Bile from the Liver into the Blood; but ſometimes by reaſon of the Bile ſtill abiding in the Blood, not thence being evacuated in the Liver: For by that it being daily encreas'd in the Blood, is indeed carry'd in abundance through the whole Body, tho' without any appearance of its Yellowneſs, in ſo much that this Colour returning through the Lymphatick Veſſels into the Blood, may not appear through the Skin, until ſome Viſcidity that accompanies that Yellow Humour occaſions Obſtructions in the Tubuli of the Body; for then this Yellow Humour ſtagnating and thereby being hinder'd from paſſing through the Lymphatick Veſſels to the Blood, and going forth of the common Emunctories, the Skin is infected with a dye of the ſaid Humour. From whence it appears that the Liver is not only affected, but alſo the univerſal habit of the Body; wherein as we have ſaid Obſtructions are preſent: Neither is the Liver always affected with a hot Intemper according to the vulgar Opinion, for that the Diſeaſe is occaſion'd by Obſtructions; which ever

and

and anon are created by a cold Cauſe; as Experience proves, that Soldiers undergoing much Cold abroad fall into the Jaundice: Wherein likewiſe may be found, not only an Obſtruction of the Liver (which is known by a heavineſs in the right Hypocondre) but alſo of the biliary Veſſels through which the Bile is only ſtrain'd ſo long as whilſt they all are full.

By all this, we find the Jaundice to be a cachectick Diſeaſe: Yea, ſcarce ever without a ſtraitneſs of the Præcordia, with a wearineſs of the Limbs in going up Stairs, a difficulty of Breathing, and a Palpitation at the Heart; the Urine alſo is like Saffron, for if a Rag be dipped therein it appears of the ſame Colour: And the Excrements of the Belly are whitiſh, by reaſon of the Obſtructions of the Paſſages through which the Bile was wont and ought to be carry'd into the Inteſtines: Where by reaſon of the defect of the Bile (which is wont to vellicate and provoke the Inteſtines to excretion) the Belly becomes coſtive; and withal ſuch a bitter Taſte is felt in the Mouth that all Things bitter, as Ale well Hop'd, *&c.* are moſt abominably nauſeous:

When beſides an intolerable Thirſt is very preſſing, and for the moſt part a mighty Yellowneſs is perceiv'd in the Whites of the Eyes.

This Diſeaſe is often Mortal, eſpecially if it proceeds from a cold Cauſe; for then the lacteal Veſſels are ſometimes obſtructed, as well as the others, ſo that the Diſeaſed pineing away, at length falls into an incurable Conſumption. As will appear

As to the curative Indications, the Obſtructions of the Veſſels muſt be open'd, that the Choler may be driven forth of them, and the whole Maſs of Blood by Seige, and Urine, according to theſe Forms, *viz.*

Take *Gereon's Decoction of Senna* four Ounces, *Elixir Salutis* half an Ounce, *Syrups of Buckthorn and Rhubarb* of each half an Ounce, make a Potion to be adminiſtred in the Morning, and repeated every fourth Day, during the Courſe of the following Remedies, being to be taken between the Days of Purging, 'till the Cure is perform'd.

Take *Conſerve of Roman Wormwood, candy'd Orange Peel* of each one Ounce, *candy'd Angelica, and Nutmegs* of each half an

an Ounce, *Compound Powder of Arum Roots, and Steel prepar'd with Vinegar* of each half an Ounce, *Cream of Tartar, and the Extracts of Centaury, and Gentian* of each two Drams, *Engliſh Saffron* half a Dram, *Syrup* of the *five opening Roots* as much as is convenient, make an Electuary to be taken the Quantity of a Nutmeg, Morning and Evening, drinking after the Morning Doſe two Quarts of *Purging Mineral Waters*, and after the Evening Doſe, half a Pint of the following Apozem.

Take of the *Roots of Madder and Turmerick* of each an Ounce, *Celandine the greater*, and the Tops of *Centaury the leſſer* of each one handful, boil them in equal Quantities of *Rheniſh Wine, and Water*, to a Quart, ſtrain the Liquor, and add *Syrup* of the *five opening Roots* two Ounces, mix and make an Apozem.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of a Dropſy.

THIS is the higheſt Degree of a Cachexy, being a Collection of Waters ſtagnated in the habit of the Body, or in the cavity of ſome particular Part, occaſioning a ſoft Tumour; which univerſally ſeizing the whole Body, is call'd an Anaſarca: But in that the Tumour of the whole Body being Pituitous, or Ædematous, it is call'd a Leucophlegmatia: And whereas the ſaid Tumour being ſometimes particular, invading this or that Part it impoſes different Names, according to the variety of Parts, as in the Head an Hydrocæphalos, in the Breaſt a Dropſy thereof, in the Abdomen an Aſcites, and in the Scrotum an Hydrocele.

Hitherto concerning the Cauſes of a Dropſy, it is often produc'd by Fevers prepoſterouſly cur'd; eſpecially where the Patients have been miſerably treated by cooling Juleps, Phlebotomy, Purgers, and other baſe and horrid Remedies.

For

For thereby the Blood being render'd viſcous, and ſlow in Circulation, does as ſoon as it arrives at the Extremities of the Arteries let go its nutritious Juice, and viſcous Lympha; which ſlowly returning to the Heart through the Lymphatick Veſſels, is by Degrees accumulated, whilſt in the mean Time the other Humours coming behind ſqueeze up its Paſſage tho' weak, that the Blood ſallying forth of the Heart with leſs Impetus, and forcing on the antecedent Blood with leſs Vigour, is a long Time e'er it returns to the Heart: And for this Reaſon, the Lympha and nutritious Juice moving ſo very ſlowly on, at length ſtagnates, and by occaſioning a mighty Diſtenſion of the Tubuli, with a Tumefaction of the whole Body, a Leucophlegmatia is produc'd; beſides the Tubuli being thus dilated, add no ſmall Damage to their Tone, and the Conſtriction of the Valves that exceedingly promotes the Circulation of the Humours: From whence it appears that in a Leucophlegmatia the Humours are not extravaſated, but ſtill contain'd in their Tubuli, or at leaſt circulate tho' but ſlowly, till the Veſ-

ſels by an Accumulation of Humours being broken, pour out their Lympha.

To which Reaſonings, Doctor *Lower*'s Experiments upon the Heart give us a clear Light, for as much as having ty'd the *Vena Cava* of a Dog beneath the Heart, the Abdomen was ſoon after fill'd with Water, reſembling an Aſcites, and likewiſe the Jugular Veins being bound with a Ligature, a Tumour of the Head appear'd like a Hydrocephalos: The Reaſon is plain if thoſe Things that were juſt now ſpoken of be rightly conſidered; for the Motion of the Blood through the Veins being hinder'd, more Humour was brought through the Arteries than could be carry'd back again: Hence the Humours being heap'd up the Veſſels were dilated.

And wherever the Lymphatick Veſſels are broken, there a Dropſy aſſumes a different Name: But why Infants are very often obnoxious to a Hydrocephalos? we anſwer that being firſt born of Cachectick Mothers, they are endued with a ſlow and viſcid Blood, which is render'd more viſcous by Reaſon of the Cachectick Milk wherewith they are nouriſh'd; and then the Sutures in the Skull are ſtill open,

open, the Cutis and Cuticula ſoft and tender, and the Hairs whereby they are defended from the Injuries of the Air fall off: That if now the Head be expos'd to the cold Air, or the Lympha cover'd with cold coverings, it is apt to coagulate like Calves Feet Jelly, inſomuch that the tender Veſſels being uncapable of reſiſting the Preſſure of the ſtagnated Humours, are at length broken and the Lympha extravaſated. Now an Hydrocephalos is twofold being internal, or external, the latter is eaſily known, but the former ſcarce ever, tho' very frequent, and makes a greater Slaughter amongſt Men than indeed is yet believ'd.

Farther as to the general Symptoms of a Dropſy taking Root in the Habit of the Body, pituitous Swellings ariſe firſt about the Ancles, and Feet, and thence creeping up to the Groin, at length ſeizes the whole Abdomen: But why this Invaſion ſhould firſt ſeize the Extremities of the Body? we anſwer, that theſe Parts being moſt remote of any from the Heart, and more expoſed to the Injuries of the Air, the Impetus of the Blood therein (which ought to force on the foregoing,

as one Wave driveth on another) being therefore more languid, grows ſooner cool and ſo firſt produces Swellings there; from whence the Circulation of the Humours being ſhorter and weaker, the Tumour by Degrees aſſails higher and higher: Beſides Night coming on, the Evil grows worſe, by Reaſon the Air at that Time being thicker, the Blood is leſs expanded and rarify'd by it; when withal there being a mighty loſs of the volatile Particles in Watchings, the Humours become ſharper and thicker, that the Circulation of the Blood moving ſtill ſlower, hinders Tranſpiration and renders all the Members heavier: But in Sleep the ſharp Particles being render'd more temperate and ſubtile, Tranſpiration is augmented, and a freer Circulation of the Blood procur'd; ſo that the Sick awaking out of his Sleep, finds himſelf lighter in every Reſpect, and likewiſe the Tumour ſenſibly abated. Moreover a moſt grievous Aſthma is alſo very troubleſome in this Affect, which indeed ſeems to ariſe from the Tumour of the Abdomen, but not always for ſometimes it is convulſive, eſpecially when the ſick complain of an Uneaſineſs as if they were

were girt about the Hypochondria; when beſides a Thirſt being alſo very troubleſome makes good this Saying of the Poet, *viz. Quo plus ſunt Potæ, plus ſitiuntur Aquæ*: That is, by how much the more Water one Drinks, the more one is a dry: For when the Heart has diſpens'd all the Juices to the Body it ſhould anon receive them back, except ſome wherewith all the Parts are water'd afreſh; therefore then how wonderful is it ſince the Lympha diffuſes it ſelf otherwiſe, that the Blood ſhould be dry'd, the ſalival Glandules obſtructed, and not a ſufficient Quantity of Spittle afforded to the Mouth?

Moreover the Belly is ſometimes coſtive, and ſometimes (which is better) looſe with a fewneſs of Urine, and very often an Itching proceeding from a ſharpneſs of the Lympha, by Reaſon of its Stagnation that in Time acquires an urinous, or briny Acrimony; which by tickling, and lightly corroding the ſmalleſt Fibres of the Nerves, produces this intolerable Itching, like as if they were prick'd with ſo many Needles; which at length terminates in an Inflamation, Abſceſs, or Gangreen,

without which, if the Appetite be good, the Belly open, the Urine alter'd, and provok'd by Medicines, and Sweat eaſily breaks forth without any intollerable Thirſt, and quenchable, with a Nimbleneſs, a freer Reſpiration, *&c.* it is a good Sign, but on the other Hand a bad one: Likewiſe if the Dropſy be occaſion'd by the vicious Uſe of Medicaments, properly Poiſons, it is bad.

As to the Cure we muſt begin with Glyſters and Purging, in Order to drive forth the Waters by Stool, and Urine, and ſo prepare the Body for ſtrengthening the Bowels and opening Obſtructions, according to the following Preſcriptions.

Take *Boys Urine* eight Ounces, *Infuſion of Crocus Metallorum* four Ounces, *Gamboge* (diſſolv'd in Water) one Dram, *Venice Turpentine* (diſſolv'd with the Yelk of an Egg) ſix Drams, make a Glyſter to be injected in the Morning, and repeated at Diſcretion, retaining it as long as poſſible.

Take *Jallap* half a Dram, *Ginger* two Grains, *Salt of Tartar* twelve Grains, *White Wine* three ounces, *Syrup of Buckthorn* half an Ounce, make a Potion.

As

As to the Uſe of Catharticks in this Diſeaſe, three Things are to be obſerv'd.

Firſt, Whether the Patient's Body be hard or eaſy to be wrought upon; for in thoſe who are eaſily purg'd, one Ounce of *Syrup of Buckthorn* alone works copiouſly enough, but in thoſe that are difficultly purg'd, ſcarce the ſtrongeſt Catharticks will anſwer the End.

Secondly, That all Catharticks that operate ſlowly, do more hurt than good: Wherefore the Purgation ought rather to be too much than too little.

Thirdly, The Waters ought to be carryed off with the greateſt quickneſs, that the Patient's Strength will admit of, leſt by too long Intervals between Purging, the Waters may be copiouſly collected again.

For this Reaſon, if the Patient be very weak, or a Woman much troubled with Vapours, let the Evacuation of the Waters be left only to Diureticks: Amongſt which the moſt efficacious are thoſe that are made of Lixivial Salts.

Take *Broom Aſhes* one Pound, make a cold Infuſion in two Quarts of *Rheniſh Wine*, ſtrain the Liquor by Filtration, and give thereof, three Ounces every

Morning, at five a-Clock in the Afternoon, and at Night so long as till the Humour vanishes.

And now the Waters being quite evacuated, let carminative and corroborative Medicines be exhibited.

As, Take of the *Roots of Horse Radish* three Ounces, *Leaves of Garden Scurvy Grass, Common Wormwood, Sage, Tops of Centaury the lesser, and Broom*, of each three Handfuls, mix and make an Infusion in six Gallons of strong *Ale* for ordinary Drink: Which in a beginning Dropsy being drank, sometimes atchieves a Cure without Catharticks.

Or, Take *Conserves of Garden Scurvy Grass, Roman Wormwood* of each one Ounce, *Extracts of Gentian, Common Wormwood, and Centaury the lesser*, of each three Drams, *Syrup of Citron Peel* as much as is convenient, make an Electuary, whereof take the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, at five a-Clock in the Afternoon, and in the Evening, drinking four Ounces of the following Infusion after each Dose.

Take of the *Root of Gentian* one Ounce, *Tops of Broom, Centaury the lesser, and Com-*

mon

mon Wormwood of each one Handful, *Seeds of Fennel, and Parſley* of each two Drams, prepare them and make a cold Infuſion, ſtraining it only at the Time of Uſe.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of Melancholly, Hypochondriack, or, Hyſterical Affects, ſo call'd in Women.

THOSE that labour under Melancholly are ever penſive, and ambiguous, moſt commonly unmindful of the Queſtions, or Diſcourſes from others, ſo long as the nervous Juice remains thick and viſcid: For by that ſome Idea appears to the Mind that cannot eaſily depart the Thoughts, inſomuch that all other Matters being unregarded, the Mind is ſo taken up with one only Object, that altho' any Man uſes his beſt Endeavours to divert them from theſe Imaginations, they do but grieve and take Things more to Heart: On the contrary being indulged in their Speculations they think themſelves happy, and that they bear the greateſt Sway tho' ſubject to Fears, and always addicted

addicted to ſadneſs, without a manifeſt Cauſe, loving one while ſolitude, and another while condemning it; yea neither do they ſeem to accept of Friendſhip (but diſtruſt in every Body) as being very Humourſome: And beſides they often grow weary of their Lives, and on a ſudden break forth into Tears with Sighs and Groans; yet ſometimes fall into a merry Laughter and Rejoicing, for as good Luck would have it ſome acid Salt being then mingled with the Maſs of Blood, by whoſe Effervеſcency its Motion being excited, or elſe their being delighted with the Thoughts of ſome pleaſing Object, are the Cauſes of theſe momentary Enjoyments. But as this Effervеſcency ſoon ceaſes, and the delightful Object paſſeth out of their Minds, more obſtinate and grievous Melancholly ſucceeds that exceſſive Joy. When ſometimes (under a Pretence of their being allur'd or trepan'd) they think themſelves moſt ſlighted, and the miſerableſt of all Mortals. Theſe are commonly their general grievances, but who will recite all the ſpecial? One while the diſeaſed is afraid to make Water, for fear of drowning the whole Univerſe, another

ther while he fancies himſelf a Barley Corn with fear of being devour'd by Hens: And Oh ſtrange! How often do they beat their Brains, and as it is well known amongſt Folks, ſtand aſtoniſh'd at a Hat, or Glove lying before them: Beſides, ſome Hypochondriacks carry their Simplicity to that Height, that they think they ſee the Devil, Spectres, and I know not what horrible Apparitions. The Reaſon is, that the nervous Juice being now more ſluggiſhly confounded than it has been all along, and the Thoughts thereby render'd more troubled, and obſcure, may imprint upon the Mind an Idea of the Devil bearing Horns like a Bull's, a Breaſt like a Lyon's, and a Tail like a Dragon's, with other Repreſentations according to the various Cogitations of the Soul; whereby a poor Man may alſo imagine himſelf to be a King, according to an Idea of a King he perceives in himſelf, but the Application is bad.

Hence the Cauſe of this Affect is a Confuſion of the Tubuli of the Brain, which if Hereditary comes either to be aſcrib'd to a bad Conſtitution, the Imagination, or what is worſe, the Fits of the Mother.

But

But if it happens after the Birth, the gross and viscid Juice of the Nerves, or the Confusion of the Tubuli from whatsoever Cause arising are particularly to be examin'd into: In that the nervous Juice being so deprav'd, raises this or that Idea in the Mind that the diseased cannot observe a due Order of Thoughts; besides, who knows not the Reasonings of Infants are wavering, by Reason the Impressions being carry'd through their soft and mucilaginous Tubuli, are as it were suffocated before they can distinctly and in regular Order be brought to the Mind? But when these Pipes (as in Succes of Time, being freed from a deal of Slime) are render'd more firm and solid, and the very nervous Juice better furnish'd with volatile Particles, then all the Motions are more distinctly impress'd, and continued to the Mind; for that the Infants then begin to think and argue more discreetly: Yea, and further when we come to old Age, all Things are worse; the Memory, Wit, and Judgment stagger, tho' not that any Thing falls off of our Mind which Time (that only consumes Things) cannot hurt, but that all the Ferments being

enervated,

enervated, the Blood and Juices thence depending, transmute themselves into such a thickness, as render the Tubuli dry'd, harden'd, or wither'd: From these Causes therefore as the Motions are not distinctly and briskly carry'd to the Mind, one judges but confusedly, and slowly of them, and so old Age by Consequence, brings an unavoidable loss of Wit and Memory.

The Ancients were of Opinion, that adust Choler being separated in the Spleen, and then mingled with the Mass of Blood, was the Cause of Melancholly; wherein they always adjudg'd that Bowel, but this Error is excusable, for that they were not so well acquainted with anatomical Experiments in their Age, as indeed we are at this Time; yet neither do we pretend that not to be, which really is, in that the Spleen may produce this Disorder after the same Manner as any other solid Part whatsoever. The Spleen consists of abundance of Glandules that receive the lymphatick Humour from the arterial Blood, which is plainly carry'd through the lymphatick Vessels (nigh which, lie a large Quantity of the smallest Nerves)

from

the Bottom of the Spleen to the recepticle of the Chyle, through which Nerves, whilſt their Juice is fluid, a Plenty thereof is let down upon thoſe Glandules, for keeping the Lympha in a continual Flux, and preſerving it from all Coagulation, and Stagnation: But if now the Spleen be in Fault, or attended with ſome Obſtruction, a groſs and fœculent Lympha that cannot be attenuated, muſt give Occaſion to this direful Affect, the Cauſe whereof for this Reaſon may in ſome Meaſure be owing to the Spleen. But if we examine the Matter more accurately, that Obſtruction does not ſeem to be the Cauſe, but rather the Product of the Diſtemper, in as much as the Blood, Lympha, and nervous Juice being thick and acidous, cannot readily paſs through their Veſſels, but ſtagnate and bring forth Obſtructions; whereby the Bowels come obſtructed in Courſe, as namely the Liver, Spleen, Womb, *&c.* To which are imputed the Hypochondriack, or Hyſterical Affect, whereof the Symptoms are numerous; tho, ſometimes more, and ſometimes fewer, and ſometimes more grievous, and ſometimes lighter, ſo that you might ſay almoſt

almoſt all morbifick Symptoms of the Abdomen are conjoin'd in this Diſeaſe, according to the appearances in the Patient, as being ſeiz'd before the Paroxyſm with a murmuring of the Guts, Diſtenſions of the Hypochondria, Stitches, and acute Pains very often wandering, with a copious Vomiting of ruſty Choler, and acid ſpumous Phlegm; as alſo great uneaſineſſes, a naufeouſneſs, and all this before the Paroxyſm; wherein ſo long as it continues, all the Symptoms are the leſs troubleſome; or the Fit raging, they then begin to abate. Nevertheleſs there is perceiv'd a Motion of ſomething like a round Lump riſing as it were through divers Turnings, from the very Bottom of the Belly upwards to the Throat, which (as the Sick are wont to tell us) fills their Jaws, and Mouth, and ſtops them ſo, that Yawnings, Stretchings, and a difficult Reſpiration going before, they ſeem to themſelves like as thoſe that are ſtrangled with a Halter; when withal being attended with a Giddineſs and Blindneſs, they fall flat to the Ground; yea, and ſometimes being bereav'd of all their Senſes they fall into Swoonings which are often conſociated

with

with the Epilepſy primarily invading the Abdomen, and Ihotax, with delirious Diſcourſe and the ſame Symptoms wherewith ſome Epilepticks are afflicted.

Moreover, crying out in the Paroxyſin with pitiful Lamentation, they at length burſt out into Tears, and ſo the Fit is diſſolv'd. In the beginning they are cold, but afterwards grow hot, and at length fall into a Sweat, which likewiſe anſwers the diſſolution of the Paroxyſin. Now the Paroxyſin being over they can call to mind every thing that happen'd to them, but know not with what Words to explain diſtinctly enough the invaſion, variety, and change of the Symptoms afflicting them. But from one of Senſe, you will often hear wonderful Things. Moreover, this Affect ſpares no Sex, yea, no Age, ſo that the internal Epilepſy of Children may be the very ſame as the Hyſterical Paſſion; and beſides, the famous *Franciſcus Sylvius*, and the moſt renown'd *Willis*, ſhewing the Acrimony of Humours, and giving us a Comment upon the Theory of this Diſeaſe, have render'd it far more elegant, and ſuccinct, in as much as the Murmurings of the Abdomen,

Abdomen, the Diſtenſions, and Contractions of the Hypochondria ariſe from a viſcous and acid Humour; which being reſolv'd is rais'd into Wind, and wandering here and there in the Inteſtines diſtends them after a wonderful manner.

And theſe Diſtenſions are very often in the Hypochondria, becauſe the Crudities therein are moſt copiouſly accumulated by reaſon of the vicious Digeſtion of the firſt Paſſages; yet, ſometimes it comes to paſs, that ſome Subſtance being rais'd into a heap in the Hypogaſtrium, appears like a Tumour there, which very often remains fix'd, and ſometimes diſappears, and often invades another Part; then Women falſly accuſe the Womb, or ſome other Bowel being affected. But we do not apprehend that this Tumour is any Thing el'e but a particular Tympany aſſailing this or that Part of the Inteſtines, ſuch as likewiſe we obſerve in the Inflation of the Stomach, both which we take to be from one and the ſame Cauſe.

Nevertheleſs, we do not here exclude Convulſions, wherewith the lower Parts of the Belly being contracted, are drawn up

up into a heap that they will neither yeild to the Touch, nor can be depreſs'd by the Diaphragma, nor repreſs'd by the Muſcles of the Abdomen; and then many concomitant Symptoms argue theſe Convulſions; as firſt cutting and writhing Pains of the Abdomen coming by the Name of the convulſive Cholick; ſecondly, a Conſtriction of the Jaws, and a Motion as it were of ſome round Lump riſing through various Turnings and Windings, and ſtopping the upper part of the Gullet; which Symptoms proceed from a Convulſion of the Inteſtines, and other neighbouring Parts by conſent of the Nerves. For the Tracheal Artery is continu'd as one ſo far as the Gullet extends; whoſe Coals receive nervous Branches from the eigthth pair of Nerves, which being vellicated and ſhrunk, retract, and preſs whatever is thereunto annex'd, or communicates with them.

Hence Anxieties, a Palpitation of the Heart, a Syncope, a Nauſeouſneſs, and Vomiting, a Vertigo, and Epileptick Motions, the Origin of all which is deriv'd from the firſt Paſſages.

But

But why the Paroxyſin is broken off if they howl, and break forth into Tears, and abundance of Sweat? We conceive thereby that the Convulſions of the Abdomen are ſo remitted, that Anxieties are taken away, and a freer Reſpiration procured, to the end that the Bowels of the Abdomen being drawn upwards, are depreſs'd with a contrary Motion, and lye no longer loaded upon the Diaphragma. And then whilſt in howling or yelling, they ſtrongly inſpire, the Blood being grumous and ſtagnating in the Præcordia, is driven, reſolv'd, and rarify'd by the elaſtick Power of the Air, in its circular Motion through the Lungs, and the whole Body; ſo that the heat returning, the heap'd up Humours ſtagnating in the outmoſt Parts are protruded; which when they cannot ſo readily return to the Heart, or being condens'd, inſenſibly tranſpire, they break out into Sweat, or Tears; and ſo Tranſpiration afore-hinder'd is by Degrees reſtor'd.

But beſides the general Cauſes of a Cachexy, that produce this Affect, there are Musk, Civet, Ambergriſs, and other Perfumes that do the like. Yet ſometimes

times it happens to the contrary in some that cannot bear Fœtid Smells, wherewith, notwithstanding others are refresh'd, as the Story goes of a certain Countryman, who Fainting away at an Apothecary's Door, being refresh'd with Horse-Dung applied to his Nose, came to himself again.

This may serve for a Prognostication in the said Affect, *viz.* by how much the more numerous and greivous the Symptoms appear, and the longer they continue, by so much the worse is the Disease; on the other Hand better. For the Distemper is seldom Mortal; yet to those with Child, or in Child-Bed, it is far more dangerous than to Virgins, or other marry'd Women; and and if they Sneeze by Sternatories, as the *Spirit of Sal Armoniac*, and other Volatiles, or any ways come to themselves, it is good.

However, when a Multiplicity of such Symptoms as aforesaid infest the Body, we must endeavour according to these Intentions to remove them; that is we must prepare, liquify, and evacuate the peccant Juices in every part of the Body, to the end that Obstructions being there-

by

by taken away, and the malignity inhereing in thoſe Juices conſum'd, we may at length corroborate all the noble Parts, as the Brain, Stomach, Liver, Heart, Spleen, *&c.* and ſo introduce ſuch an Alacrity to the Spirits as may deduce the diſtemperature of the Mind and Body to their due Craſis; according to the following Forms and Directions, with a due Adminiſtration of the non Naturals.

Well then, ſuch as the Air, ſuch are the Spirits, ſo that we muſt chooſe ſuch an Air as is Alien, from every exceſs of Qualities, leſt by too much cold it may condenſe, and hinder Exhalation, or torrify by heat, or diſſolve by humidity, or exaſperate, or ſharpen by dryneſs.

The Aliments muſt be Juicy and eaſy of Concoction, as the Fleſh of young Animals ſparingly uſed, and Broths alter'd with *Borage*, *Bugloſs*, *ſharp pointed Dock*, *Agrimony*, *Burnet*, *Marrigold Flowers*, *Baum*, *Chervil*, *Endive*, *Succory*, and other Pot-Herbs that are Deobſtruents not too hot, for fear of incraſſating the Blood, and rendering it too Fervid: And then for common Drink, order good clear *Small Beer*, and let the *Bread* be light, and fine,

and not to new, for there is the greateſt Virtue in Nouriſhment being the Matter of Humours, and Spirits, which imparts to them their Qualities, as may be always atteſted in the growth of Things by their Principles.

Beſides, Motion is requiſite for Health, for as much as Slothfulneſs enervates the Strength, and a heap of Excrements thence daily encreaſing deſtroys the native Heat: Or, as ſtanding Waters putrify, ſo likewiſe the Blood when immoveable wants that ſtirrer up which Exerciſe procures: For this Reaſon let moderate Exerciſe be uſed a little before Meals, as Walking, playing at Ball, Hunting, Riding, and Hallowing, or the like; as alſo may be celebrated in the Morning, univerſal Friction, for unlocking the Habit of the Body, diſcuſſing the Sulphureous Exhalations, and being as a Van to the Heat which it equally diffuſes through all the Members.

And as in Melancholly Perſons the ſweet Alurements of Venery ſtir up the languiſhing Sparks of Vigour, we may indulge it ſometimes tho' ſeldom; and then we are to take Notice from *Celſus*, that

that in Coition its frequency is not to be minded in Number, but in Nature, according to the Age or Conſtitution of the Perſon, in whom likewiſe we muſt obſerve that it is not unprofitable, when neither Languour, nor Pain of the Body follows it, but always inconvenient upon an empty Stomach.

Then beſides, Sleep and Watchings ought to ſucceed each other, that they may prolong the Picture of chill Death; for whereas Sleep encreaſes Phlegm, ſuffocates Heat, and renders the Spirits ſlothful, the Faculties languiſh. The Body in like manner being obnoxious to Watchings, grows lean by reaſon the Heat is thereby diſſipated, the Parts dry'd, and the Humours become ſharp, and withal the very Courage being daunted lyes more open to the Melancholick Impreſſions of morbifick Cauſes. But when all Things are moderately uſed, and Sleep, and Watchings procur'd at ſeaſonable Hours, it is good. For if one Sleeps preſently after Eating, the Head is offended, and Concoction precipitated.

Let a Vein be immediately open'd in the Arm, and a Plaiſter apply'd to the

Navel, beginning the next Morning the use of the following Pills.

Take *Pilula Cochiæ major* two Drams, *Powder of Castor* two Grains, *Balsam of Peru* three Drops, make twelve Pills to be taken four every Day, or every other Day according to the Strength, at four or five a Clock in the Morning, sleeping after them.

Take *Rue Water* four Ounces, *compound Bryony Water* two Ounces, *Castor ty'd up in a Rag, and hung in a Vial* half a Dram, *Loaf Sugar* as much as is sufficient, make a Julep; whereof take four Spoonfuls when faint or sick.

Take the Roots of *Marshmallows*, and *white Lilies*, of each one Ounce, Leaves of *Mallows*, *Violets*, *Pellitory of the Wall*, *Mercury*, *stinking Orrice*, *Succory*, of each one Handful, *Flowers of Chamomile*, *Melilot*, and the *Tops of Dill*, of each one Pugil, *Linseed* half an Ounce, *Seeds of Fennel* and *Anise*, of each two Drams, boyl them in *Sheeps Head Broth*, strain the Liquor, and in a Pint of it dissolve *Lenitive Electuary* one Ounce and an half, *Honey of Roses*, and *brown Sugar*, of each one Ounce, *Sal Gem* one Dram, make a Glyster

Glyſter to be injected about Evening, repeating it once a Week.

Another Glyſter for Hyſterical Women being Melancholick.

Take Leaves of *Mercury*, *Mugwort*, of each one Handful and an half, *Mallows*, *Marſhmallows*, *Pellitory of the Wall*, *Violets* of each one Handful, *Flowers of Chamomile*, *and Melilot* of each two Pugils, *Seeds of Fennel*, *and Aniſe* of each two Drams, *Linſeed* half an Ounce, boil them in Water to one Pint of the Decoction, which being ſtrain'd add *lenitive Electuary* one Ounce, *Hiera Picra* half an Ounce, *Honey of Mercury*, *and Brown Sugar* of each one Ounce and an half, *Yelks of Eggs* two, mix and make a Glyſter to be injected once a Week, three Hours before Dinner faſting.

And every Spring and Fall by the Way of Prevention, the foregoing Pills muſt be repeated, or, the following Tincture adminiſtred.

Take *Senna* half an Ounce, *Rhubarb*, *Agarick*, *Species Hiera Picra* of each two Scruples, macerate them in one Pint of *White Wine*, and make a Tincture; whereof give the Patient three Spoonfuls in the

Evening, and four the next Morning, every two or three Days, instituting also after Purging the following Bath being made of odoriferous cooling and emollient Herbs and Roots,

Take of the *Roots of Marshmallows* one Pound and an half, *Strawberry*, *Sharp pointed Dock*, *and Maddar*, each one Pound, *Elecampane*, both Sorts of *Birthwonth*, *Florentine Orrice*, *Bryony*, *and Cyperus* of each half a Pound, *Shavings of the Woods of Juniper*, *and Rhodium*, of each four Ounces, *Leaves of Mogwort*, *Majoram*, *Mint*, *Baum* of each six Handfuls, *Chamomile*, *and Melilot* of each eight Handfuls, *Flowers of Elder*, *Dwarf Elder*, *and Broom* of each eight Pugils, *Orange and Citron Peels* of each five Ounces, mix and make a Decoction in Water for a Bath to be used in the Morning warm, setting in it about an Hour or two without Sweat after the Patient has been first at Stool; who at length going to Bed, and the Sweat being wip'd off may rest, and an Hour after, refresh himself with Meat and Drink.

Take *Steel finely powder'd* eight Grains, *Extract of Wormwood* as much as is sufficient, make three Pills to be taken early in the

the Morning, and at five a-Clock in the Afternoon for three Days succeſſively, drinking after them a Draught of *Wormwood Wine.*

Or, Take *Conſerve of Roman Wormwood, and candy'd Orange Peel* of each one Ounce, *Nutmegs and Angelica candy'd* of each half an Ounce, *Venice Treacle* half an Ounce, *compound Powder of Arum Roots* three Drams, *Ginger candy'd* two Drams, *Syrup of the Juice of Citrons, or Oranges* as much as is ſufficient, make an Electuary, whereof take two Drams, and with eight Grains of *Powder of Steel* make a Bolus to be taken Morning and Evening, drinking after it a Draught of *Wormwood Wine*, or ſix Spoonfuls of the following Infuſion

Take of the *Roots of Elecampane, Angelica, and Maſterwort* each one Ounce, *Common Wormwood, Centaury the leſſer, White Horehound, and Germander* of each one Handful, the *Rhindes of two Oranges* cut in ſmall Pieces, *Canary Wine* as much as will overtop the Ingredients two Fingers Breadth, make an Infuſion to be ſtrain'd at the Time of Uſe, or to thoſe that are more nice, and dainty, exhibit *Steel* in the following Powder.

Take *Powder of Steel* one Ounce, *Compound Powder of Arum Roots* ſix Drams, *Seeds of Coriander, Fennel, and Aniſe* of each half an Ounce, *Cinnamon, and Red Coral prepar'd*, of each three Drams, *Nutmegs* two Drams, make a ſubtle Powder, adding to the Weight of it all, the whiteſt *Sugar*.

Give half a Dram of this Powder in a Spoonful of the following Julep or *Wormwood Wine* twice a Day for four Days, and then one Dram a Day for forty Days, drinking ſix Spoonfuls of the ſame Julep or *Wormwood Wine*, after each Doſe.

Take *Milk Water* twelve Ounces, *Compound Waters of Gentian* four Ounces, *Wormwood* two Ounces, *Loaf Sugar* as much as is convenient, make a Julep.

Or, Take *Wormwood Rheniſh Wine* half a Pint, *Compound Gentian Water* two Drams, *Syrup of Clove Gilly Flowers* one Ounce, make a Julep.

Take choice *Myrrh, Galbanum, and Aſſa Fætida* of each one Dram, *Caſtor* half a Dram, *Balſam Peru* as much as is convenient; make thirty ſix Pills to be taken three every Night, drinking after them three or four Spoonfuls of *Compound Bryony Water*.

But

But if these Pills should move the Belly, let the following be substituted in their Room.

Take *Castor* one Dram, *Volatile Salt of Amber* half a Dram, *Extract of Rue* as much as is convenient, make twenty four Pills to be taken three every Night, drinking three or four Spoonfuls of the Hysterical Julep after each Dose.

Spirit of Hartshorn being also frequently given in any proper Vehicle, conduces much to the Cure.

But if the Affect be not vanquished by these Remedies, institute the following Pills.

Take *Troches of Myrrh* one Scruple, *Balsam of Sulphur terebinthinated* four Drops, *Gum Ammoniacum dissolv'd* as much as is convenient, make four Pills to be taken Morning and Evening, drinking four or five Spoonfuls of the Hysterical Julep (with twelve Drops of the *Spirit of Hartshorn*) after each Dose.

In these Affects also the following Remedies do much avail, *viz.*

Take of the *Conserves of Garden Scurvy Grass* two Ounces, *Wood Sorrel* one Ounce, *Compound Powder of Arum* six Drams, *Sy-*

rup of Oranges as much as is convenient, make an Electuary to be taken the Quantity of a large Nutmeg every Morning, at five in the Afternoon, and at Night, drinking after each Doſe ſix Spoonfuls of *Scurvy Graſs Water* diſtill'd in a cold Still.

In the mean Time let the following Infuſion be for ordinary Drink.

Take *Freſh Horſe Radiſh* two Drams, *Leaves of Scurvy Graſs* twelve, *Raiſins ſton'd* ſix, half an *Orange* ſlic'd with the *Peel*, put them all into a wide mouth'd Bottle well ſtopp'd, pour upon them a Quart of ſmall *Ale*, make a Digeſtion, and ſtrain the Liquor for the aboveſaid Uſe.

But if the Affect ſtill perſeveres, the Patient muſt betake himſelf to the *Chalybeat, or Spaw Waters*; and if they do not anſwer, let him go to the *Sulphureous Waters*, ſuch as are at *Bath*: But at the drinking of the *Chalybeat Waters* we muſt obſerve that if any grievous Symptom ſhould happen thereby, the Patient muſt abſtain from them ſo long as till that Symptom entirely vaniſhes. The Sick alſo ſhould perſiſt in the Uſe of theſe Waters for at leaſt ſix Weeks, or rather two Months, taking now and then *candy'd Ginger, or*

ſugar'd

ſugar'd Carraways for warming the Stomach; and for the firſt ten Nights, three of the Hyſterical Pills are to be taken, drinking four or five Spoonfuls of the Hyſterical Julep after them.

As to the Uſe of the *Bath Waters*, he may drink them two Days, and the third Day baith therein, and ſo alternately for ſix Weeks, or two Months.

If the *Steel* ſhould heat the Body more than ordinary, then through the whole Courſe of it, let two Quarts of purging *Mineral Waters* be exhibited every fourth Morning; which tho' they move the Belly, yet they ſcarce cauſe ſo much Trouble as other Catharticks are wont to do.

And if the *Steel* induces great Perturbations, let *Laudanum* being mix'd with ſome Hyſterical Water, be given to drink every Night for ſome Time.

And when by the long Continuance of the Diſeaſe, the Strength is decay'd, and broken, Bleeding and Purging are not to be ſent before, but immediately begun after the Uſe of the *Steel*.

But when the Symptoms are more favourable, once Bleeding and three or four Days Purging, with the Hyſterical Pills

being afterwards exhibited Morning and Evening for ten Days are ſufficient.

In an intollerable Pain, exceeding Vomiting, and Looſneſs, *Laudanum* muſt likewiſe be exhibted, and the Spirits afterwards corroborated, Bleeding and Purging firſt going before if the Strength will permit; eſpecially in Maſculine Women, or thoſe of a Sanguine Conſtitution: But in thoſe that are weak, and have but lately undergone a Paroxyſin, it is enough to cleanſe the Stomach with a gentle Vomit, drinking after it a large Doſe of *Venice Treacle*, with a few Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* in ſome Spoonfuls of any Spirituous Liquor; but if the Sick hath lately vomited, or that any Danger ſhould be apprehended by Emeticks, *Laudanum* muſt immediately be exhibited in ſuch a Doſe as may overcome the Symptom, and repeated after every Vomiting, eſpecially in a ſolid Form or in Liquid, in a ſpare Vehicle, *viz.* ſome Drops in a Spoonful of ſtrong *Cinnamon Water*, when the Patient goes to Bed, the Head being bound.

And when the Symptom is ſubdu'd, the Uſe of *Laudanum* muſt be continued Morning and Evening for a few Days.

But

But with this Remark, that when we have once begun to make Uſe of *Laudanum* after Evacuations, it is to be taken in ſuch a Doſe as being often repeated may at length not only vanquiſh the Symptom, but that alſo a ſmall Space of Time being plac'd between each Doſe, we may know better by what the former has done, how to exhibit another, as alſo when we attack the Diſeaſe with *Laudanum* no Manner of Evacuation ſhould be procur'd, not ſo much as by the mildeſt Glyſter.

Theriaca Andromachi commonly called *Venice Treacle*, being frequently, and a long Time uſed in this, and many other Diſeaſes ariſing from the Defect of Heat and Concoction, is an excellent Remedy.

As are alſo *Medical Wines*, with *Gentian*, *Angelica*, *Orange Peel*,, and other Corroboratives, being infuſed therein: For if three Spoonfuls thereof be drank three Times a Day, they profit much, provided the Patient be not of a thin, and bilious Habit of Body.

The *Peruvian Bark* being taken to one Scruple Morning and Evening for ſome Weeks, eſpecially in the Hyſterical Fits, has wonderful Virtues.

In

In a thin and bilious Habit of Body the Patient may make Uſe of a Milk Diet, eſpecially in the Hyſterical Cholick, if ſo be thoſe Inconveniencies may be overcome, which at firſt that Diet commonly produces, by occaſioning a Coagulation in the Stomach; ſo that at that Time it is moſt unfit for preſerving, or ſuſtaining the Body in its State of Vigour.

However, nothing cheriſhes, and fortifies the Blood, and Spirits, more than Riding every Day a long Time, and much on Horſeback, or taking long Journeys in a Coach or Chariot, which anſwer much the ſame in Effect.

Beſides Sternutories, Veſicatories, *&c.* are very beneficial in this Affect.

But, as it is not ſo much as a Magiſtrate ought to know to be acquainted with the Laws where the Judgment is a due Obſervation of Precepts, ſo neither is it ſufficient to write theſe Things without a preſent Obſervation; which is long ſought for in a long, and chronick Diſeaſe: So that if the Sick be ſafely cur'd in inveterate Affects tho' not ſpeedily, and pleaſantly, it is enough; for in theſe Caſes

ſes generally too much Haſte, and Pleaſure, are attended with Danger.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Scurvy.

PHYSICIANS are wont to recal the Scurvy to the Diſeaſes of the Spleen, and the Hypochondriack Affect; and indeed they are alſo near a Kin; for in thoſe Diſeaſes there is often preſent much acid fixt or earthy Salt; but in the Scurvy that Salt, or Acid is frequently very ſharp, and ſomewhat corroſive.

The Signs of the Scurvy are red and yellowiſh, or black and blue Spots appearing in the Arms, Legs, and Thighs; (ſometimes vaniſhing and changing their Place) with ſpontaneous Laſſitudes, a Tumour ſometimes in the Hypochondrium, but not always preſent tho' yet it may be ſo; and ſometimes (but ſeldom) there is perceiv'd a Tumour of the Spleen occaſion'd by a viſcous Blood overwhelming that Bowel: Beſides the Sick is often troubled with a ſtinking Breath, looſe Teeth

Teeth, a laxity, Tumour, Ulceration, and bleeding of the Gums, and ſometimes a bleeding at the Noſe, as alſo Convulſions, the Cholick, wandering Gout, a falling away of the Legs, a loſt or canine Appetite, and an infinity of other Symptoms, namely all that are preſent in the Hypochondriack, or Hyſterical Affect being often the Parents of this Diſeaſe; whoſe Cauſe conſiſts of abundance of fixt Salt chiefly in the Blood, or of a fixt Acid impregnated with a terreous Matter, as to which being brought into the Blood, the Air being full of the like Particles, adds no ſmall Matter likewiſe, ſo that the Air being attracted by Reſpiration, communicates thoſe Particles to the Blood, and ſo produces the Diſeaſe.

To this Affect may alſo be conjoin'd a difficulty of breathing, which (Obſtructions of the Spleen, Liver, Pancreas, Meſentery, *&c.* not accompanying) may proceed from a fewneſs, and ſluggiſhneſs of the Animal Spirits by means of this groſs and fixt Blood, or when the Nerves of the Diaphragma are in ſome Manner obſtructed by the Uſe of cold Things.

The

The ſtinking Breath, or ill Savour of the Mouth may proceed from the Stomach and Inteſtines, by Reaſon of the Orrifices of the Stomach not being well clos'd, in ſo much that ſtinking Exhalations ariſing from the Inteſtines to the Mouth are there breath'd out, or elſe ſome Corruption in the Gums proceeding from fætid Humours may be the Cauſe.

The Thirſt is occaſion'd by an Obſtruction of the ſalival Veſſels: And the leanneſs of the Body ariſes from a thickneſs or viſcoſity occaſioning Obſtructions, or from a ſharpneſs of the Blood and Humours conſuming the ſolid Parts.

But as to the Appearance of the Scorbutick Spots, they are produc'd by a Salt and Acid, opening the Pores of the Arteries ſo much, that ſome viſcous, groſs and terreous Particles are thereby extravaſated; which not being able to circulate by Reaſon of their thickneſs, and their Vehicle being exhaled, they ſtick and produce the ſaid Spots: But whereas new Humours are continually driven forth of the Blood, for that Reaſon thoſe Particles ſometimes ſtagnating are ſnatched away, and being again depoſited, ſtick in another

ther Place, and ſo produce the moveableneſs of theſe Spots.

The Urines in this Diſeaſe are mighty variable being often thick, and full of a great Sediment, and ſometimes thin and watery, tho' no manifeſt Cauſe of this Change is apparent; ſo Urines being ſometimes pale, and ſometimes red and yellow we may according to *Riverius* thence infer, that their redneſs is not from Bile but abundance of Salt intermingled therewith; which is the Cauſe ſometimes of the Acrimony therein, as a ſcalding of Urine and the Strangury.

As to the Cure it conſiſts in taking away Obſtructions, by attenuating, and volatiliſing the Blood, purging off the groſs and viſcous Humours, and ſtrengthening the Bowels: And whereas Phlebotomy is happily inſtituted in all melancholly Diſeaſes, ſo therefore in the Scurvy being inclinable to melancholly it is alſo very profitable: But furthermore we muſt vary the Cure according to the Temperament of the Patient; for if he be of a hot Intemper, all hot Antiſcorbuticks are improper; and all volatile Acids ought then to be uſed, as *Spirit of Nitre*, *Sal Prunel-*

læ

le, *Cream of Tartar*, &c. But if a fix'd Acid abounds in the Blood, then all *Chalybeats*, as alſo *Crabs Eyes*, *Coral*, &c. are to be exhibited with volatile and other Medicaments, according to the following Forms and Directions.

Take *Roots of Polypody of the Oak* one Ounce, *Sarſaparilla* one Ounce and an half, *Bryony* half an Ounce, *Parſley*, and the *Woods of White and Yellow Sanders* of each one Ounce (to which alſo add, if a Fever be not preſent, *Horſe Radiſh*) *Roots of the Caper Tree*, *Tamariſk*, of each one Ounce, *Herbs of Succory*, (and in a ſaline Caſe *Sorrel*) *Carduus Benedictus*, *Fumitory*, of each one Handful, *Seeds of Aniſe*, *and Fennel* of each one Dram, and in a ſaline Caſe *Tammarinds* two Ounces, infuſe and boil them in *Forge Water*, *and White Wine* to two Quarts, adding towards the End of the Decoction, of the *Herbs of Water Creſſes*, *and Brook Lime* each one Handful, *Scurvy Graſs* two Handfuls, ſtrain the Liquor, and add *Syrup of Lemons* three Ounces, or *Oxymel of Squils* one Ounce and an half, *Spirit of Vitriol* five and twenty Drops, as alſo in an acidous Caſe add five Scruples of *Sal Volatile*, make an Apozem;

of

of which let the Patient take three or four Ounces, three or four Times a Day.

And if a cold Intemper be preſent, as for the moſt Part is wont to be, add *Guajacum* to the ſaid Apozem, to which alſo may be added *Tartar* if there be need of introducing a volatile Acid into the Blood.

But if a Fever or hot Intemper be preſent, let the Ingredients be boil'd in *Rheniſh Wine*, or in an acidous Caſe, *French Wine*, adding alſo eſpecially in an acidous or terreous Caſe one Dram and an half of ſome ſudoriferous Salt.

And after that the Patient hath uſed the Apozem for five or ſix Days, let Purging be inſtituted according to the ntual Manner, that the Humours now prepar'd may be evacuated.

Then again let the Apozem be made Uſe of for ſix or ſeven Days, Purging likewiſe after that a ſecond Time, after which, the Apozem being drank again, a Sudorifick may be alſo ſucceſsfully given, in as much as it reſtores, divides, and attenuates the thick and viſcous Mixture of the Blood: The Uſe of which Sudorifick muſt likewiſe be often repeated, and inſtead

inſtead of Salts made from Aſhes, the eſſential Salts of Herbs muſt be taken.

As for external Remedies, inſtitute theſe, *viz.*.

Take *Wormwood*, *Roſemary*, *Savine*, *Water Creſſes*, of each one Handful and an half, *common Salt* two Handfuls, boil them in *common Water*, and make a Lotion for the Feet, and baith thoſe Parts that are infected with Spots therewith: To this Lotion alſo may be added three or four Drams of *Nitre and Sulphur*, to the End that it may penetrate ſo much the better.

But for external Remedies to the Gums, and ill Savour of the Mouth, (unleſs the Cauſe be in the Mouth alone) all Things may be apply'd in vain, without the Help of internal Medicines beſides: And then nothing is more excellent, and better than *Tartar of Vitriol* for rubbing the Gums and Teeth.

Exercife moreover muſt be procured, and a wholeſome and nouriſhing Diet obſerv'd, and the Uſe of Vinegar and all Sorts of Pickles avoided.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Of the Stone and Gravel.

A Stone, or Stones in the Human Body may be generated by the Apposition of Sands, which are found even in the ſoundeſt Man that is; thoſe Sands are conjoin'd with ſome glutinous Body that always adheres to the Stomach and Inteſtines, eſpecially if withal that Glue is by ſome Spirit coagulated into a hardneſs.

But ſometimes a Stone ſeems to grow very large in a little Time, that tho' no Sign at all before does appear in the Patient's having the Stone, yet on a ſudden they are overwhelm'd with great and intollerable Pains thereof, ſo alſo that they are forc'd to ſubmit to Lithotomy: In which Caſe where a large Stone is not cut out at once, it cannot be underſtood for what Reaſon it ſhould remain a long Time lodg'd without any Senſe of Trouble? But ſuch a ſudden Generation cannot be according to the foregoing Manner, but there muſt be ſomething that coagulates

coagulates a viſcous (not lapidifick Matter) which is generally voided by thoſe that are obnoxious to the Stone, but not ſo frequently, or perhaps never in the Paroxyſin; yet nevertheleſs it changes into a lapidifick Subſtance.

Sometimes moreover, Men ſuddenly fall into the Nephretick Pain which they never before were obnoxious to; which may be, for as much as in the Parenchyma of the Reins there being a few Nerves, ſmall Stones, may ſtick therein, and be thence driven out (by a Fall, a Blow, or Riding) into their Baſen a Part of acute Senſe and into the Ureters, from whence ſudden Pains ariſe, and are often violent.

Further, whether Fevers may ariſe from this Pain? it is very obſcure, unleſs by this Means that the whole Body trembles by this Pain, and eſpecially the ſanguiferous Veſſels, in as much as by that Trembling the Blood is ſo ſhaken, that its Mixture is in ſome Manner troubled or confuſed.

Howbeit, ſometimes in ſound Perſons ſmall Sands are ejected, it is not that they ſhould be, becauſe of breeding in the Blood: But as being taken with the Aliments

ſhould

ſhould be carry'd into the Stomach and Inteſtines, to prevent their being ſent to the Gall-bladder, Glandula Pinealis, Reins, Bladder and other Parts. Now when ſmall Sands come red away, they are not eaſily, or perhaps never turn'd into a Stone; yea, and oftentimes the ſoft Nouriſhment appears red, and ſticks to the Sides of the Chamber-Pot like Sands, but the touching of it detects the Error.

If a Stone ſticks in the Urinary Paſſage, it is ſore or painful to the Touch; And if in the Neck of the Bladdder, a Heavineſs and cruel Pain is perceiv'd about that Part, with an Inflamation often of the Urine: Yea, and when the Stone lodges in the Ureters, a moſt intenſe Pain is found about the Groin; but if in the Reins, the Pain is in the Loins.

A Vomiting moreover being commonly preſent, the Nephretick Pain is diſtinguiſhed from Wind, and ariſes by Community of the Nerves of the Stomach and Reins, which Vomiting therefore brings no Relief

And this Vomiting may be occaſioned by a Coarctation of the Stomach, when the Animal Spirits flow moſt abundantly into

into it. And then the Pylorus having circular Fibres is ſo cloſely ſtraitened, that what is contain'd in the Stomach, cannot be ejected by Stool, but by Vomit.

The Urine here is clear, very few, and thin, proceeding from Vapours coagulated in the Bladder, or a Compreſſion of the Reins ſtraitening their Tubuli, thro' which, the Urine not paſſing, is a Sign of the Patient being afflicted with the Stone; who is alſo troubled with a Numbneſs in the Thigh of the Side affected, and that by Compreſſion of the Nerves deſcending to the Thigh.

Now according to the Intentions of Cure in this Affect, it is generally obſerved, that Diureticks are not properly apply'd; nor muſt we force the Stone too much, leſt thereby we encreaſe the Pain, for it is driven enough by Nature.

But Laxatives and Emollients are very agreeable, for as much as they open the Paſſages, and (as it is material) keep the Belly always looſe, leſt the Inteſtines being diſtended with harden'd Fæces, ſhould ſo oppreſs the Reins, that the Excrements paſſing through that Part of the

Colon which is plac'd towards the Reins, may encrease the Pains.

Therefore an Emollient Glyster is profitable, and most prevalent; and Experience shews that such a Glyster has often taken away those Pains: For by its acceptable Steams arising through the Pores of the Intestines to the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder, they are so relaxed, and lenified, that the Stones by that Means do often pass from the Ureters into the Bladder.

And then we must not add much Salt to the Glyster, for fear it should not be long enough retain'd.

So likewise Phlebotomy may be found beneficial, for after bleeding the Pressure of the Serum, and Blood about the Kidneys, is not only diminish'd, but less Water also carry'd to them, so that the Stones contain'd therein are less press'd, and the Pain diminish'd, especially in Plethorick Persons.

Amongst external Remedies, some *new Flax* that has never been boil'd in *Lie*, but in *old Ale*, and outwardly apply'd to the Loins, or Groins, is an excellent Thing: For Fomentations by their Vapours,

pours, aſſwage and render the Reins, and Ureters lax, ſo that by the Continuation of ſuch Means, the Urine at length appears.

Now if we might endeavour to gently force the Stone in Hopes of expelling it, *Pills of Turpentine* may be exhibited inwardly, as alſo an Ounce, or an Ounce and an half of *Oil of Almonds*, to which, for more powerfully forcing ſome Drops of *Spirit of Salt*, or, *Turpentine* may be added.

Or, Take *White Wine* four Ounces, *Oil of Sweet Almonds* one Ounce, *Oil of Turpentine* twenty Drops, *White Sugar* half an Ounce, make a Draught, but give it not in any violent Affect of the Stone; as being moſt proper for only driving the Sand and Gravel out of the Reins, Ureters, and Bladder, when not very much inflam'd.

However, the following Infuſion may be uſed for conſtant Drink.

Take of the *Seeds of wild Carrot, and Burdock* of each half an Ounce, bruiſe them, tie them up in a Bagg, and infuſe them in a *Gallon of Ale* for the ſaid Uſe.

Or, make a Decoction of *Barley, Liquorish, and Mallows, or White Wine Posset Drink*, sweetened with the *Syrup of Marshmallows*, &c. for ordinary Drink.

Let the Diet be easy of Digestion, and see that the Patient lives temperately, abstaining also from Vinegar, Salt, and Pickles of all Sorts.

If much Phlegm is made by Urine, let a Purge be instituted of such Things as purge Phlegm; namely, Phlegmagogues.

Hartman, commends *Goats Urine.*

A little *candy'd Ginger* taken Morning and Evening is accounted good.

As are also *Millepedes* being prepared and given to one Scruple for a Dose, which excellently provokes Urine.

And when the Stone yields to forcing Remedies, *Spanish, or Venice Soap* mix'd with three Drops of *Oil of Juniper*, proves a powerful Medicine for forcing, and gently opening the Passages.

So does the *Extract of Cassia, Cream of Tartar*, &c.

Cheese, and any Thing of *Milk*, as also all Astringents, and what are viscous are to be avoided, for that they are apt to coagulate.

CHAP

CHAP. XXXV.

Of a Chloroſis, or the Green Sickneſs.

THIS Diſeaſe appears to be a Kind of Dropſy, ariſing from a viſcous Blood, ſo as that its Circulation, with an Obſtruction of the Menſes, and an Hindrance of Tranſpiration is produc'd, as alſo a Decoloration of the whole Skin, a ſwelling of the Face, and Eyelids, a Tumour of the Legs, eſpecially about the Ancles, ſpontaneous Laſſitudes, a difficulty of Breathing, a Palpitation at the Heart, a feveriſh Pulſe, a Pain of the Head, a Drowſineſs and longing after moſt unwholſome Things, as Chalk, Coals, Oatmeal, Flower, Traſh of all Sorts, *&c.* with a Nauſeouſneſs, a want of Appetite, *&c.*

As to the Cure, we muſt purge and liquefy the Humours, open Obſtructions, and ſtrengthen the Bowels, according to what is underwritten, *viz.*

Take *Senna* two Drams, *Salt of Tartar* fifteen Grains, *Choice Rhubarb* half a Dram, make an Infuſion in ſix Ounces of Water

to four Ounces, ſtrain the Liquor, add *Aqua mirabilis* three Drams, *Syrup of Buckthorn* one Ounce, make a Potion to be taken in the Morning, and repeated again in a Day or two after.

But if the Stomach ſeems not to be well evacuated, and that the Crudity remains in abundance, it will not be inconvenient to give an Emetick of one Dram of *Salt of Vitriol*, or two Ounces of *Vinum Emeticum*, yet ſo that after Purging (before the giving of a Vomit) the tenacious Humour may for two Days be attenuated, by giving a Spoonful of *Oxymel of Squills, or Syrup of Violets, with Spirit of Vitriol* twice or thrice a Day, a pretty while after Meals; but if Purging ſhould be ſufficient of it ſelf, the Vomitory may be let alone.

Now general Purgation being ſent before, we come to Deobſtruents, which may be given either with or without Purgatives; but the Baſis of all Deobſtruents is Steel, in whoſe Preparations, the Anima Hepatis ſo often commended anſwers every Point.

Take of the beſt *Aloes* two Drams, *Species Hiera*, *Rhubarb*, *Agarick* of each half

a Dram, *Crocus Martis Apperitivus* two Drams, *Species Diarrhodon Abbatis* one Dram, *Saffron* one Scruple, *Baum Water* as much as is ſufficient, make a Maſs of Pills to be taken from one Scruple, to half a Dram for many Days together.

Or, Take of the *Ruſt of Steel* eight Scruples, *Anima Hepatis*, *Saffron*, *Ginger* of each one Scruple, *Mace*, four Scruples, *White Sugar* three Drams and a Scruple, make a Powder to be divided into twenty Doſes, being as in all Chalybeats moſt prevalent, not only againſt this, but likewiſe the Jaundice, Dropſy, all Manner of Obſtructions, a Cachexy, and all Diſtempers of that Kind, coming from the Crudity and poorneſs of the Blood; but when the Blood is altogether deprived of its Juvenile Fermentation by Reaſon of inveterate Cauſes, namely the injur'd Fibres, a broken Conſtitution, obſtructed Paſſages, or the State of the Machine declining, grown old and ruinous, then we cannot expect much Benefit by Remedies, tho' never ſo powerful, no more than we can reduce muſty Vinegar, into ſweet Wine, or make a faded Roſe look as well as if it were in its Bloom: Yea, and Doctor

Fuller and others affirm that they seldom or never found any great Benefit by Steel in Persons well stricken in Years.

Now so long as the Use of the prescribed Powder be continued, let the following Infusion be used for constant drink. But withal we must consider that it is better to apply those Things that gently move the Impediments, or Causes, than to stir up Nature too much.

Take *Sarsaparilla* half a Pound *Roots of Female Fern, and sharp pointed Dock* of each twelve Ounces, *Butcher's Broom, Asparagus* of each four Ounces, *Sassafras* with its Bark three Ounces, *Leaves of Agrimony, Baum, Maidenhair* two Handfuls in all, but alike in Proportion, *Clove Gilly Flowers, Broom, and Elder Flowers* of each three Pugils, *Nutmegs* one Ounce, mix them together, and put them in a Canvas Bagg to be hung in six *Gallons of new Ale*, macerating therein till it has done Working.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Of the Affects of the Menſes.

IT is the Opinion of Philoſophers, that the flowing of the Menſes doth begin about the fourteenth Year, but in facetious wanton Girls uſing a laudable Diet, they ſometimes appear ſooner: And this Flux terminates about the forty eighth Year of their Age, tho' for the foreſaid Reaſons it ceaſes before, or after that Term. Therefore Girls as ſoon as they undergo this Flux, come to the Years of Maturity, that is, all the Ferments are render'd more ſubtle, and the Blood abounds in ſuch a Plenty as is ſufficient not only to nouriſh their Body, but alſo the Fœtus; and in the firſt Year of their Courſes the Breaſts grow more than they have done all the Years paſt; beſides, the Voice is grown ſtronger, and then being tormented with Venery, they mightily covet the ſoft Embraces in Coition: In a Word, being in the Flower of their Age, the Beauty is compleat, and all the Organs being ſtrengthen'd are come to their

Perfection, ſo that all the Secretions in the Body are more happily perform'd, and the Ferments render'd more ſubtle and active. Yea, and for the ſame Reaſon the Organs of the Ovaria are become more firm, through which, ſome Ferment is ſtrain'd out of the Blood, that through the Lymphatick Veſſels (an infinite Number of which coming forth of the Ovaria, the moſt renowned *Nuk* hath given us a pleaſant and ocular Demonſtration of) is carried back into the Maſs of Blood, and with a hidden Motion agitates it, and ſtirs up ſuch an agreeable Fermentation of Particles therein, that the Veſſels are expanded, the Breaſts ſwell, they burn with Love, and are never more ſalacious than at that Time.

In ſome the Head Ach is preſent, in others the Legs ſwell, and they are attended with a wearineſs of the Limbs, a bleeding at the Noſe, a deprav'd Longing, a pulſatory Pain about the Loins, and other troubleſome Symptoms, which nevertheleſs are familiar with Cachectick and Scorbutick Perſons: Therefore whilſt the Blood is expanded by that Ferment it

prepares

prepares its Way out, breaks through the Veſſels, and flows through the Pudenda.

But why the Veſſels are rather broken in the Womb, than other Parts of the Body, we anſwer, that Women are thought never more ſalacious than at the Time of Menſtruation, becauſe the Blood and other Humours fermenting about the Womb tickle the Nerves, which Motion being ſucceeded by a certain Thought in the Mind, which is followed by a new Determination or Cauſe of Motion, the nervous Juice runs ſwifter to the Veſſels of the Womb.

For as it hath pleaſed the moſt Wiſe Architect of the whole Univerſe, that a Thirſt ſhould ſucceed a certain Vellication of the Jaws, ſo likewiſe it is his Will, that ſome Pleaſure ſhall follow a certain Titillation of the Womb, which, again follows the Determination of the nervous Juice, rather to the Veſſels of the Womb than any others, like as when any Thing delights our Appetite, a chryſtaline Lympha iſſues rather out in Streams from the ſalival Ducts, than any others; ſo in thoſe the nervous Juice running copiouſly into the Veſſels of the Womb, attenuates

the nutritious Juice, and drives it into the uterine Veſſels, which are thereby better nouriſh'd, and which before went about in a ſerpentine Duct, are now drawn into a ſtrait Line, with ſome Arteries ſpringing out of the bottom of the Womb. But if no Fætus happens that the Secondine may be form'd out of thoſe Arteries ſpringing up together in like Manner with the Arteries of the Fætus, the Blood flows; which Flux continues for ſome Days, till much Blood being evacuated, the menſtruous Effervescency ceaſes, the Mouths and Extremities of the Arteries decay, grow lank, and ſhrink from that Production; but the menſtruous Effervescency returning, the Veſſels are not only dilated, but again abundantly nouriſh'd, ſo that the Veſſels of the Womb are not found ſo large, as fleſhy, to which, if the Arteries of the Fætus ſhould not then appear, the Menſes flow again, and ſo every Month till the Woman being impregnated, the Placenta is form'd out of thoſe Arteries by the menſtruous Blood thence ariſing, into which alſo Blood being continually carried, takes away that Effuſion; ſo that whilſt

whilst it flows, we apprehend a Woman cannot be with Child, for that they seldom or never undergo that Flux when pregnant.

From these Discourses of Nature, it will be easy to find out the Faults of the Menstrua. First, Therefore it is a Fault whilst they loiter; but Women in whom they are naturally wont to be repress'd are to be considered; so first Women with Child seldom undergo this Flux, whatsoever Examples there are of some in whom they are naturally wont to flow, even till they are half their Time gone with Child. Secondly, Women giving Suck who have very often a defect of them. Thirdly, Those in whom the Blood flows otherwise than from the Womb, tho' here the Fault is wont to proceed from a Cachexy or Scurvy. Fourthly, Old Women in whom they are plainly wont to disappear after the forty eighth Year of their Age.

Therefore all these Causes, to which a Cachexy owes its rise, tend to a Suppression of the Menses: For the Blood being acidous, visoid, and depriv'd of volatile Particles, ferments less, and the Ferment being

being tenacious, and less active, are separated from it; which being again mix'd with the Blood reconciles it to a lesser Activity: Hereupon if the Ferment is deficient in the Ovarium by Reason of its Obstruction, or recedes from its Activity, the menstruous Effervescency ceases, whereof nevertheless there are found some Endeavours Monthly tho' weak; but if this Oppression proceeds from a Fault of the Vessels it is worse, by Reason the Blood then flows through other Parts.

A Suppression of the Menses indicates a cachectick Disposition of Body, yea renders it confirm'd; yet not because some will have it that that Blood doth not flow, but because the Effervescency of the Blood remits, and thereby threatens all those Symptoms, whereof a Cachexy is the vicious Mother.

The other Fault of the Menses, is an overflowing, frequently copiously and out of Season, yet it is to be observ'd that this Flux is naturally encreased in those that use a laudable Diet, and are more lively, and lustful, in so much that the Blood ferments more, and the nervous Juice flows oftner in, and produces a larger

larger Flux according to what we have above demonſtrated; ſo that this Flux comes not to be cured unleſs it be immoderate, with a loſs of Strength, and other Symptoms ſupervening, which are wont to ſucceed too great a Flux ariſing from a Cachexy.

Cachectick Blood being acid and viſcous, tends to a preternatural flowing of the Menſes; which being ſtir'd up to Motion by a menſtruous Fermentation, corrodes the Veſſels of the Womb in the like Manner as an Hemorrhagy; which may be attributed to the ſame Cauſe.

The ſame immoderate flowing of the Menſes portends Danger, as alſo any violent Evacuation of Blood whatſoever.

The third Fault of the Menſes is when they do not flow from the proper Part, but come through the Noſtrils, Anus, and by Vomit, or inſtead of Blood ſome other Matter iſſues forth; ſo if Ulcers or Wounds are preſent, they ſend forth at the wonted Time of that Flux, abundance of purulent, and bloody Matter.

In the obſtructed Menſes all Things are profitable that help the Motion of the Blood; yet they muſt not be too ſubtle

leſt

leſt by their levity they rather go to the Head than the Womb, but moderate that a great Portion thereof may follow the Motion of the Blood downwards, and yet open; ſo *Savine* is an excellent Thing, as alſo the *Tinctures of Caſtor, Myrrh, Aſſa fœtida*, &c. but in a more obſtinate Caſe, we muſt proceed in the ſame Method of Cure as is indicated in the Chapter of the Green Sickneſs.

Now as to the overflowing of the Menſes, it is eaſily cured in young Women, but not ſo in thoſe more advanc'd in Years: For then the Fibres of the Veins and Arteries, being more ſolid and callous, are not ſo eaſily clos'd or ſtraiten'd; yea oftentimes in thoſe, this Diſeaſe is incurable.

If too great an Impetus of Blood, or a Plethory ſhould be the Cauſe of an overflowing of the Menſes, open a Vein.

Where purging is to be inſtituted, this only ſhould be by Reaſon of a Dyſcracy conjoin'd, which ſeldom happens otherwiſe: This Affect indicates not Purgation, but where purging is requir'd, if the Diſeaſe and Strength will permit, inſtitute the following Potion, and let it be repeated

repeated to three Times every other Day.

Take of *Gereon's Decoction of Senna* four Ounces, *Syrup of Buckthorn* half an Ounce, *Roses and Manna* of each six Drams, make a Potion.

And after purging we must begin with gentle Astringents: For in this Case as also in a spitting of Blood it is very dangerous to bind strongly.

Frankincense, and Myrrh render the Blood somewhat viscous, being taken with the *Decoctum Album* for ordinary drink, and Sleep being procur'd by gentle Hypnoticks.

But where stronger Remedies are requir'd, order the following:

Take of the *Conserve of Red Roses* two Ounces, *Terra Japonica* one Dram and an half, *Pomegranate-Shell*, *Red Coral prepared, and Bole Armoniack* of each two Scruples, *Blood Stone, Dragon's Blood* of each one Scruple, *Syrup of Quinces* as much as is sufficient, make an Electuary to be taken the Quantity of a Nutmeg every Morning, and at five a-Clock in the Afternoon, drinking after each Dose, six Spoonfuls of the following Julep.

Take

Take *Oak Budd, and Plaintain Waters* of each three Ounces, *Barley, Cinnamon Waters, and Syrup of dry'd Roses* of each one Ounce, *Spirit of Vitriol* as much as is convenient, make a Julep.

Take *Plantain Water* two Ounces, *Syrup of Lemons* one Ounce, *Liquid Laudanum* five and twenty Drops, make a Potion to be taken going to Rest, and now and then repeated once a Day if there be any urgent Occasion.

Besides all this, let sometimes a *Glass of Claret* be given, so that it be good and not strong, or diluted with Water, and see that the Aliments be thickening and somewhat viscous, as the Legs of young Animals, *&c.*

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Whites.

BESIDES the Affects of the Menstrua wherewith Women are infested, there is still another Flux common to them, namely according to the Title the Whites, or Fluor Albus, which spares no

no Age, in as much as it ſeizes Girls not as yet given to Venery, Menſtruous, and marry'd Women, Women with Child, and old Women: Now commonly for the firſt Years this Flux is moderate, and flows ſparingly, without Trouble, and the Matter which comes away is white, chylous, and without Smell; yet in ſucceſs of Time whilſt the Matter is render'd ſharp, grows yellow, black, and green, and ſometimes tho' ſeldom ſtinks, and corrodes, and excoriates the Genitals: When moreover it obſerves no Type, tho' ſometimes flows more abundantly, eſpecially if they uſe a laudable Diet, are enflam'd with Love, and at the Time of Menſtruation; for then the Effervescency in the Blood is greater, the nervous Juice flows in greater plenty, the Veſſels are expanded, and the ſecretion of Humours promoted.

The Cauſe of this Diſeaſe conſiſts in the Intemper, ſometimes pituitous, and for the moſt Part acrimonious.

In old Women this Effuſion is not eaſily cur'd, becauſe the ſmall Fibres in them are more immoveable, and where the Pores are once detorted they often remain

main ſo conſtantly, nor can they eaſily be reduced to their former Figure: So alſo when the Pores of the Arteries are open'd, the Chyle ſometimes may be excern'd by being depoſited by them.

A Pain of the Loins is preſent, by Reaſon of the ſame Acrimony of Blood, and ſometimes the Matter which is voided, whilſt there is an Ulcer in the Womb, is purulent and ſometimes as in a Gonorrhea ſeminal.

Sometimes it ariſes from too great a Tenuity, or Thinneſs, Motion, or Acrimony, or a Fall, or Blow, *&c.*

In this Affect an Obſtruction is not always in Fault, but rather too great a laxity of the Pores, and then obſtructing Matter does not always irritate the Parts for Excretion, but always is ſufficiently able to cauſe pituitous and ſharp Humours; which ſometimes by Reaſon of their Acrimony may be evacuated.

As to the Cure, an Emetick doth not ſeem here neceſſary, leſt by ſhaking the Body it may open the Veſſels the more; but according to the Method deſcrib'd in the foregoing Chapter for the immoderate Flux of the Terms, let this Diſtem-

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per be treated, only making Choice of the following Remedies highly approv'd of by *Riverius* and others by Experience.

Take *calcin'd Egg Shells* one Dram, *Salt of Steel* ſix and thirty Grains, make a Powder to be divided into four Doſes to be taken one, twice a Day, before and after Meals, in any proper Vehicle; but if the Flux be very obſtinate, add to the ſaid Powder one or two Grains of *London Laudanum*, or three Grains of *Sugar of Lead*.

And if ſhe be a marry'd Woman, let Peſſaries and Injections alſo be exhibited.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

Of the Small Pox and Meaſles.

ALMOST all Men are wont to labour in their Infancy with the Small Pox, and Meaſles, occaſion'd by a certain defilement of the Maternal Blood, wherewith the Infant was nouriſhed in the Womb.

But it is not as ſoon as we come into the World, that we are afflicted with the Small

Small Pox or Meaſles, for as much as this defilement ſticking in the ſolid Parts, remains there ſo long that no Injury can thence be produc'd, until ſuch a Ferment is driven into the Blood that may produce a Fermentation in that Matter, which hath a long Time ſtagnated in thoſe Parts: For then by Rarefaction it prepares its Way out of its lurking Hold, and is carry'd into the Blood by the lymphatick Veſſels, and thence produces various Symptoms; ſo that when Children can ſpeak they are wont to complain of a Pain of the Head, by Reaſon it moſt commonly obſtructs the Tubuli thereof; when alſo a ſaline Intemper being preſent, it produces acute Pains.

But as this Matter being brought to the Skin is thicker than a great Portion of that which evaporates by inſenſible Tranſpiration, for the ſame Reaſon by ſticking under the Skin, it produces the Small Pox or Meaſles.

Sometimes the Small Pox and Meaſles, rage among Infants by Reaſon of certain Particles flying in the Air, which being communicated to the Blood by Reſpiration, trouble the ſanguinous Maſs of Infants,

fants, (but not of adult Perſons; for that their Fermentations are ſtronger) and ſo occaſion that Matter or Defilement to be waſh'd away from the ſolid Parts, and carry'd into the Blood: Yet at ſuch a Time when ſuch Particles exiſt in the Air, adult Perſons who never had the Small Pox are not very ſecure from them; another Cauſe is, that all Things may not be fermented by every Thing, and ſo the Ferment may be predominant in the Air, that produces the Fermentation in the Blood of Infants, and not of adult Perſons, like as is interchangeably obſerv'd in the Peſtilence.

For in Youth or Old Age, ſome are then ſeiz'd with this Malady, by Reaſon the Fault ſticking before in ſome Part, is afterwards deduc'd into Action.

But ſome are never, or at leaſt not much troubled with the Small Pox, or Meaſles, either becauſe the defilement is ſcarce found in their Body, or becauſe it is never deduc'd into Action.

Neither do we ſcarce labour above once in our Lives with the Small Pox, and Meaſles, which is a Sign that all the peccant Matter, or the very Root or Cauſe of

of the Diſtemper in this only Diſeaſe is totally eradicated and diſcharg'd at that firſt Time; but if any of its Dregs ſhould remain occult, the Small Pox and Meaſles (which only differ in Degree) may be produc'd afreſh.

Now as to the Symptoms of the Small Pox (beſides the Pain of the Head) being diſtinct, or confluent, there are firſt a Pain in the Back, with a ſhivering and chillneſs ſucceeded by a violent Heat, a Vomiting, a mighty Propenſity, (in adult Perſons) to ſweat, (whereupon we need not fear their Fluxing) a Pain at the Cavity juſt below the Sternum, if preſs'd with the Hand, a dullneſs and ſleepineſs, and ſometimes epileptick, or convulſive Fits; (eſpecially in Infants) wherewith if they be ſeiz'd after breeding of their Teeth, you may know the Small Pox are then at Hand, ſo that if the Infant undergoes a convulſive Fit over Night, the next Morning they begin to appear, being very often mild and favourable, and ſeldom confluent: On the fourth Day incluſively, after the Invaſion of the firſt Symptoms, the Small Pox break forth; yea ſometimes they come out later, but ſel-

dom

dom before that Time; wherein the former Symptoms abate, or entirely vaniſh; but in the Eruption, reddiſh Spots at firſt no bigger than ſmall Pins-points appear here and there in the Face, Neck, Breaſt, and at length all over the Body; then a Pain of the Jaws which as the Puſtles riſe, encreaſes daily: About the eighth Day from the firſt Approach of the Diſeaſe, the Spaces between the Puſtles, that before were ſomewhat white do now begin to be red, ſwoln, and exceeding painful, ſo that if they ſhew themſelves in great Plenty, the Eyelids being thereby extended, the Eyes are at length clos'd or ſwell'd up, and ſo conſequently the Patient becomes blind: Next after the Face, the Hands likewiſe ſwelling, the Fingers are diſtended; and the Puſtles that before were ſmooth and red, are now become rough and ſomewhat white, (as being the firſt Sign of Suppuration) letting forth a yellowiſh Matter, whein beſides an Inflamation of the Face and Hands being very great, produces more or leſs according to the Number of the Puſtles, a florid Colour (like Damask Roſes) to the Skin in the Spaces between the

Puſhes, which by the Way of Mattura-tion, are always more rough, and yel-lower in the Face, than in the Hands, or any other Part of the Body: On the ele-venth Day the Tumour and Inflamation of the Face depart, and the Puſtles being now come to their Maturity and juſt Magnitude grow dry, and by the fourteenth or fifteenth Day the Scabs fall off: Through the whole Courſe of the Diſeaſe the Belly is, or ought to be bound, or at leaſt very ſeldom open: The greateſt Number of thoſe that die of this Diſeaſe in the diſtinct Pox, is on the eighth Day; but in the Flux Pox on the eleventh: For when in this diſtinct Pox Sweats are provok'd both by Cordials, and a hotter Government, the Face which ought to be on the foreſaid Day ſwoln and en-flam'd in all the Spaces between the Pu-ſtles, is on the other Hand found flaccid and whitiſh, with Puſtles only rais'd in-to red Pimples, as appear likewiſe after the Death of the Patient; and the Sweat which till then appearing on a ſudden vaniſhes, whilſt the Sick in the mean Time is ſeiz'd with a Phrenzy, Anxieties, a Toſſing, a Faintneſs, a frequent and

ſpare

ſpare making of Urine, with other Symptoms being all very violent, and in a ſhort Time after ſucceeded by Death.

In the Flux Pox the ſame Symptoms likewiſe appear, (but more violent) *viz.* a Fever, Anxiety, Faintneſs, Vomiting, , *&c.* but notwithſtanding the diſeaſed is not ſo ſoon cut off, as in the diſtinct Pox: Moreover a Diarrhea ſometimes preceeds the Eruption, and is continued for a Day or two after it, which ſeldom happens in the diſtinct Sort: On the third Day ſooner or later they come out; and by how much the ſooner, by ſo much the more confluent they appear. Sometimes the Erruption is prolong'd to the fourth, or fifth Day, by Reaſon of ſome violent Pain like as, if in the Loins, the Stone, in the Side, the Pleuriſy in the Joints, the Rheumatiſm, as alſo an exceſſive Pain in the Stomach, with a Faintneſs and Vomiting: Then the Symptoms do not abate upon the Eruption as in the diſtinct Pox, but a Fever and other Grievances torment the Patient after the coming forth of the Puſtles, which do not riſe ſo big as in the diſtinct Sort, eſpecially in the Face: After

ter the eighth Day they begin to change into a dulliſh Colour, covering all the whole Face like an Eriſpelas, or St. *Anthony*'s Fire: This in the mean Time is worthy obſervation, that by how much more duskiſh the Puſtles appear when come to Maturity, by ſo much the ſlower they go off being then worſe; but by how much the yellower they grow, by ſo much the ſooner they go off, as being the leſs confluent: We perceive the greateſt Danger of this Diſeaſe to ariſe from the Frequency, and Number of the Puſtles in the Face alone. In which Diſeaſe alſo, as a Spitting attends adult Perſons, ſo a Looſneſs accompanies Infants, (as being in a Flux Pox) tho' not always. Beſides we muſt obſerve that the Small Pox and Meaſles are more dangerous in adult and old Perſons, than in Infants and Children.

Howbeit, the Cure conſiſts in a ſudorifick Diet, and ſudoriferous Medicaments tho' moderate, that Tranſpiration being thereby promoted, abundance of volatile Salt may be evaporated: Yet withal we muſt take Care that Things too hot be avoided

avoided eſpecially in a Flux Pox, or where we have any Suſpicion thereof.

Firſt therefore before the Eruption if the Strength of the Patient will permit, let a Vein be open'd in the Arm, and afterwards proceed upon the following Forms and Directions.

Apozems in as much as they alter the Matter, and eject it by inſenſible Tranſpiration, may be exhibited; eſpecially the following being to be taken, a Draught three or four Times a Day for a grown Perſon.

Take *Barley decorticated* half an Handful, *Seeds of Columbine* three Drams, *Figs* five, *Shavings of Hartſhorn* half an Ounce, *Gum Lacca, and Tragacanth* of each one Dram, *Fennel Roots and Raiſins* of each half an Ounce, *Roots of Sarſaparilla* one Ounce and an half, *Round Birthwort* five Drams, (and for ſomewhat thickening the Blood, and leſſening its Motion, add *Red Cicers* one Ounce) boil them to two Quarts of Water, ſtrain the Liquor, and by diſſolving therein two Ounces of *Syrup of Vinegar* make an Apozem, adding ſix or eight Drops of *Spirit of Sulphur* to every Draught,

leſt in the whole Decoction, it might ſubſide by Reaſon of its heavineſs.

Now, tho' ſome commend the *Decoction of Red Cicers*, yet for all that, they muſt not be adminiſtred at any other Time but when the Blood offends in its Motion and Subtlety: For all ſorts of Pulſe, as Peaſe and Beans are very prejudicial in Wounds or Ulcers by Reaſon of their thickening Quality, which notwithſtanding is not found ſo powerful in *Cicers*.

Bezoar, *Hartſhorn*, *Crabs Claws*, &c. are here often found advantagious, as alſo *Antimonium Diaphoreticum*, for by one Doſe thereof given to an Infant, abundance of the Small Pox were driven forth; and the ſame is ſuppoſed by *Bezoar Mineral*; but Salts are here ſuſpected, and *Saffron* ought always to be added to theſe Sudorificks, becauſe in every Diſeaſe that is accounted malignant, it is very comfortable, and withal diſpoſes the Body to Sweat; for which Reaſon all Cordials in the Small Pox and Meaſles, ſhould conſiſt of *Saffron*.

In this Diſeaſe alſo the *Seeds of Columbine* being acccounted a Specifick, may be given to two Scruples or a Dram for a Doſe:

Doſe: Yea and *Claret Wine* by Reaſon of its Aſtringency may be given, but with Caution, and only at the beginning: As alſo *Figs* boil'd in *Ale* and *Small Beer*, being frequently exhibited beſides.

Cinnamon is not approv'd of by Reaſon of its Acrimony, but *Wine and Saffron ſweeten'd with Sugar*, is an excellent Thing: And for quenching the Thirſt, nothing proves better than *Spirit of Nitre, and Camphore*, being chiefly added to Sudorificks.

Purgatives, although the Belly be bound, are very dangerous, by Reaſon a Diarrhea in this Caſe commonly proves mortal; but a Glyſter which here excels Purging may be better apply'd: Yet not even that unleſs the Belly has been about four Days bound, or that ſome troubleſome Symptom thence ariſes.

Take of the *Leaves of Mallows, Mercury, and freſh Sorrel* of each one Handful, *Roots of round Birthwort* ſix Drams, *Seeds of Columbine* three Drams, *Lentils, Barley, Red Cicers* of each one Pugil, *Sal Prunellæ* one Dram, boil them in a ſufficient Quantity of *Cock Broth*, to half a Pint; ſtrain it, and add lenitive Electuary one Ounce,

Honey of Mercury one Ounce, *Oil of Almonds* one Ounce and an half, make a Glyſter for a grown Perſon.

Beſides all this, when the Small Pox are all come out (as uſually is on the ſixth Day from the firſt Approach of the Diſeaſe) give a gentle Hypnotick of about an Ounce of Diaſcordium in the Evening, repeating it every Night afterwards, to the tenth Day of the Invaſion; but if the Small Pox be of a Flux Kind, you may continue the Doſe of that Syrup even till the Patient recovers from that Time.

Now as to the Meaſles in particular, they commonly aſſail Infants, being firſt ſeiz'd with a ſhivering and ſhaking, interchangeably ſucceeded by Heat and Cold, and that on the firſt Day: The ſecond Day comes on a Fever being very intenſe, with a mighty Faintneſs, a Thirſt, with the Tongue appearing white, (but not dry) a Cough, a heavineſs of the Head and Eyes, and perpetual Drowſineſs, as alſo a Diſtillation of a Humour continually flowing from the Eyes and Noſe. (which is generally the Forerunner of the Meaſles) Beſides, there is alſo preſent a Sneezing, a ſwelling of the Eye-

lids

lids a little before the Eruption, a Vomiting and Looſneſs, with greeniſh Stools eſpecially in Children breeding their Teeth; all theſe Symptoms or moſt of them are wont to be continued worſe to the fourth Day, being then, or on the fifth Day at fartheſt ſucceeded by little red Spots like Flea bites, firſt ſhewing themſelves in the Forehead and Face; where being encreaſed in Number and bigneſs, they ſpread all over the Face in large red Spots, and thence gradually deſcend lower, and ſo at length infect the Breaſt, Belly, Thighs, and Legs. In the Face theſe Spots being ſomewhat elevated, their Protuberances may by a gentle Touch be perceived, tho' ſcarce apparent to the Eye. But in the other Parts of the Body, nothing but broad and red Spots are found in the Superficies of the Skin. In the Eruption of the Meaſles, the Symptoms are not as in the Small Pox gone off tho' no Vomiting happens after the Eruption. But the Cough, Fever, with a difficulty of breathing, the Defluxion, Drowſineſs, and want of Appetite ſtill remain as before: On the ſixth Day, or thereabout, the Puſtles dying, the Fore-

head and Face grow rough, and the Skin peels off; when nevertheleſs the Spots in other Parts appear very broad and red, and about the eighth Day there are none to be ſeen in the Face, nor ſcarce any other Part of the Body, and by the ninth Day they are quite gone, leaving only a certain Scurf behind, perhaps over all the Body; at which Time the Fever, Cough, and difficulty of breathing are encreaſed: And withal the Spots being blewiſh, or livid, (in adult Perſons) by a hot Government, at length turn black.

Whereas the Meaſles being much of the ſame Nature as the Small Pox the Method of Cure is much the ſame, except the following Pectorals being to be uſed for the Cough, and ſtraitneſs of Breath.

Take of the *Decoctum Pectorale* one Pound and an half, *Syrups of Violets, and Maidenhair* of each one Ounce and an half, make an Apozem to be taken three or four Ounces, three or four Times a Day.

Take *Oil of Almonds* three Ounces, *Syrups of Violets and Maidenhair* of each one Ounce, of the *whiteſt Sugar* as much as is ſufficient, make a Linctus; whereof let the Patient often lick, eſpecially when the Cough is troubleſome. Take

Take *Black Cherry Water* three Ounces, *Syrup of White Poppies* one Ounce, make a Draught to be taken every Night after the firſt Invaſion of the Diſeaſe, encreaſing or diminiſhing the Doſe, according to the Age of the Patient, and ſo to be continued to a perfect Recovery.

Let the Sick be kept in his Bed for two Days after the firſt Eruption, that Regard may be had for driving out the Ferment or Malignity, from the Blood thro' the Pores of the Skin.

And if upon the Departure of the Meaſles, a Fever, difficulty of Breathing, and other Symptoms reſembling a Peripneumonia ſhould ſupervene, let Blood be drawn forth of the Arm, once, twice, or thrice, as there ſhall be Occaſion, at a convenient Diſtance between each bleeding, contriving alſo the ſaid Pectoral Decoction, and Linctus, or *Oil of Almonds* alone.

And about the twelfth Day after the Invaſion, let a gentle Cathartick be adminiſter'd.

Now again as to the Cure of the Small Pox, if the patient ſhould be troubled with

a Suppreſſion of Urine, let him be taken out of Bed, and then walk a little.

If the Spittle by Reaſon of Heat, ſhould be ſo glutinous, or viſcid that it cannot be expectorated, then make a Gargariſin of *Small Ale, or Barley Water, with Honey of Roſes*, and inject it frequently into the Throat, or Jaws, or elſe let the following Gargariſin be often uſed.

Take *Bark of Elm Tree* ſix Drams, *Liquoriſh* half an Ounce, *Raiſins ſton'd* twenty, *Red Roſes* two Pugils, boil them in Water to a Pint and an half, ſtrain the Liquor and add *Simple Oxymel, and Honey of Roſes* of each two Ounces, make a Gargariſin.

And aſſoon as the Puſtles are grown hard, and crufty, let the Face be anointed with the following Liniment.

Take *Oil of ſweet Almonds* one Ounce, *Sperma Cæti* one Dram and an half, *Oil of Rhodium* two Drops, mix and make a Liniment with a gentle Heat according to Art; it being moſt in Eſteem for aſſwageing the Acrimony of Humours, and preventing the Pits of the Small Pox.

In the mean Time as to the Government of the Patient, he muſt begin to riſe

riſe on the ſixteenth Day from the firſt Aſſault of the Diſeaſe, and then he may uſe no more Bed-Coverings than formerly he was wont to do when in Health.

As to the Diet *Small Beer* gently warm'd with a Toaſt may ſerve for ordinary drink; and *Oatmeal and Barley Broths, and roaſted Apples*, and other Things of eaſy Digeſtion may be ordered them for Victuals: allowing them after the eleventh Day if the Sick pleaſes four or five Spoonfuls of *Canary Wine* twice a Day.

At length, on the one and twentieth Day of the Diſeaſe, a Purge may be exhibited, and repeated likewiſe every other Day, two other Times.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of Fevers, continued, intermittent, &c.

A Fever is a confus'd mixture, or preternatural Fermentation of the Blood being ſo much augmented in its Circulation, that the Pulſe is found quick, and irregular; when alſo the Stomach, Duodenum, Liver, Pancreas, Meſentery, and

and ſometimes the Limbs, are particularly affected: The febrile Cauſe thereof is internal, or external; the internal is by reaſon (the Stomach not perfectly concocting the Aliments) the Pancreatick Juice cannot well be incorporated with the Choler, and Chyle, in ſo much that the Bile preternaturally returning through the Vena Cava to the Heart, diffuſes it ſelf throughout the Body; or according to the famous *Franciſcus de le Boe Sylvius*, all continued Fevers may proceed from Bile, or Lympha (comprehending under which the Pancreatick Juice, and which is more the Spittle, to the end that they are carry'd therewith to the Heart) or in that they being both viciated ſtir up ſuch an Effervescency in the Heart, as always to produce an high, or quicker Pulſe.

In the mean Time the Pancreatick Juice, by reaſon of its viſcidity, ſtagnating in the lateral Ducts of the Sweet-Bread, and therein producing Obſtructions, at length becomes ſo acid, that by forcing through the Phlegm (the cauſe of the Obſtruction) and being pour'd into the Duodenum, it excites there ſuch a vicious-

a vicious Effervescency with the Phlegm, and Bile, as is suppos'd to be the cause of an Intermittent Fever; or else an Obstruction in some other part arising from a viscous Phlegm that may have the same Effect.

Neither need we be less assur'd according to *Fernelius*, that the cause of slow and wandering Fevers, lye very often hid in the Pancreas.

The external cause of a Fever is a contusion or coldness of the outward Parts, which by hindering the Circulation of the Blood and Lympha produces a Fever: Yet not only so, for sometimes the hot Weather (as appears by a Quotidian arising from the excessive heat of the Sun, Fire, a Bath, *&c.*) may produce a Fever; as also all things proceeding from the non Naturals.

Then as to the Symptoms of the Fever, they are numerous, as being a quick and strong Pulse, a pungent, heavy, or shooting Pain in the Head, as may be perceiv'd in a Quotidian Fever and others, (by the heat of the Sun, or the sultry Weather, too much Watchings, over hard Drinking) being also attended with a Faint-

a Faintneſs, or pain at the Heart, or Præcordia: But firſt (eſpecially in Intermittent Fevers) the Sick complain of coldneſs, a ſhivering, or ſhaking, with very often intollerable Pains about the Region of the Loins; when ſometimes at the beginning a Vomitting is urgent: But whether ſo, or not, if the ſhivering is immediately followed by a Fever, and Sweat ſucceeds that, it is a plain Demonſtration or Proof of an intermittent Fever of one Kind or other, as a ſimple Tertian, double Tertian, Quartan, *&c.*

Further, as to a continued or acute Fever, there is very often ſome Malignity therein, more than we know of; which makes it more dangerous or worſe, in as much as ſome Phyſicians diſſallow bleeding in continued Fevers; yea utterly deny it: Then as to a Quartan Ague it is the hardeſt of Cure, unleſs by obſerving a moſt exact Diet, they chance to recover very ſoon: And double Tertian, or Quotidian Fevers continued, do very often prove mortal without ſpecial Care, and gentle Means; but ſimple Tertians are eaſily cured by skillful Perſons.

As

As the Cure of all theſe Fevers, particular Regard muſt be had to the Stomach, Sweet Bread, Liver, Meſenterick, Glands, Heart, and Brain, as alſo the Limbs being carefully to be defended from Cold: Firſt therefore the ſharp Bile is to be corrected, and if thick attenuated, being often ſo diſpoſed: Then the Humours much abounding ought alſo to be evacuated by a Vomit, and Glyſters, and ſometimes Catharticks, but ſeldom unleſs in intermittent Fevers; and then whereas Nature is to be led, not driven, we muſt by temperate Medicaments, or Sudorificks not very ſtrong, mitigate the Fermentation of the Blood conſume its Acrimony, and correct, alter, and evacuate all the peccant Humours, and take away all Obſtructions, with a due Application of proper Febrifuges.

But firſt as to a continual Fever, if bleeding be thought proper by a Phyſician, let Phlebotomy be celebrated in the Arm, the very next Day after a Glyſter hath been adminiſtred, being to be injected on the firſt Day of the Fever, in the Evening. In the mean Time,

Take

Take of the *Waters of Endive, and Succory* each half a Pint, *Roſe Water* four Ounces, *Sal Prunella* two Scruples, *Syrups of Marſhmallows, Violets, and the five opening Roots* of each one Ounce, make a Julep to be taken four Spoonfuls every Day at Pleaſure.

Or, Take two Ounces of the *Shavings of Hartſhorn* and boil them with a Cruſt of Bread, in three Pints of *Barley Water*, adding to the Liquor when ſtrain'd, *Syrups of Coltsfoot, Maidenhair, and Horehound* of each one Ounce, *Spirit of Vitriol*, as much as will make it gratefully tart; mix and make an Apozem for ordinary drink.

And the Day after bleeding if the Strength of the Patient will permit, adminiſter an Emetick; for by that *Rulandus, Riverius, Hartman*, and others affirm (as their Obſervations do ſufficiently teſtify) that they have cur'd almoſt all Fevers; and farther, they do aver, that a Quartan Ague is incurable without a Vomit: Moreover if the Belly be bound, a laxative Glyſter of lenitive Electuary, *Cream of Tartar, Sweet Oil, and the Decoction of Mallows* may be frequently injected.

Take

Take of the *Waters of Milk, and Black Cherries* each three Ounces, *Barley Cinnamon* two Ounces, *Compound Peony, and Plague Waters* of each one Ounce, *Syrups of Citrons, and Clove Gilly Flowers* of each half an Ounce, *Confectio Alchermes* four Scruples, make a Julep and let the Patient take thereof three or four Spoonfuls when faint or ſick, or once in three or four Hours.

Take *Crabs Eyes, and Lapis Contrayerva* of each one Dram, *Compound Powder of Crabs Claws without Bezoar* two Scruples, make a Powder to be divided into twelve Doſes, and let one of them be given every four Hours with five or ſix Spoonfuls of the following Julep.

Take of the *Waters of Milk, and Black Cherries* of each three Ounces, *Plague Water, and Syrup of Clove Gilly Flowers* of each one Ounce, *Barley Cinnamon Water* two Ounces, mix and make a Julep.

Further, if there be any Suſpicion of Malignity, inſtitute *Antimonium Diaphoreticum, Cinnabar of Antimony*, or *Bezoar Mineral*, as being excellent Febrifuges, or Antidotes in Fevers, by Reaſon of their wonderful

wonderful Effects by Sweat, in all peſtilential, and contagious Diſeaſes.

Veſicatories ought nevertheleſs to be apply'd, if the Fever be intenſe, but with a copious drinking of *Barley Water*, or any other agreable Liquor, for fear of a Strangury; in which Caſe, there is nothing better than the following Emulſion.

Take *Barley Water* one Quart, and diſſolve therein one Ounce of *Gum Araback*, with a gentle Heat; then with the *Seeds of Mallows, white Poppies, and Sweet Almonds blanch'd*, make an Emulſion; ſweeten it with three Ounces of *Syrup of Marſhmallows*, adding ſixteen Grains of *Sugar of Lead*, and ſo make a Mixture to be taken a Quarter of a Pint, or ſix Ounces, two three, or four Times a Day.

Gentle Hypnoticks here alſo are of Uſe, tho' not always, but eſpecially upon the Application of Blyſters, or when any Evacuation is made by Vomit, or Stool.

Yea and when the Tongue is dry'd, or parch'd up with Heat, give the Patient frequently to eat *Pomegranates*, and let him often waſh his Mouth, with *Plantain Water, and Sal Prunella* ſweeten'd with *Syrup of Mulberries*; as alſo let him often

often hold in his Mouth a little of the Mucilages of the *Seeds of Quinces, or Pomegranates*, but if the Tongue ſhould appear black open the Sublinguales or Veins under the Tongue.

As to intermittent Fevers they may be treated in the ſame Manner as above-ſhewn; only in Regard to the Difference of their Cauſe, we muſt obſerve firſt to adminiſter an Emetick or two, eſpecially if the ſick complains of much Pain at his Stomach: And a Day or two after that, we muſt give him a Purge, which nevertheleſs; as alſo the Vomit muſt be ſo managed, as that their Operation may be over before the Paroxyſm comes on; as for Example, if the Fit comes at nine a-Clock in the Forenoon, the Emetick may be given about three in the Afternoon; and ſo by Conſequence the Purge: But at the end of the Fit, that the Sweat (which is voluntarily wont to break forth) may anſwer more abundantly, let the Patient be well covered, and drink plentifully of the aforeſaid Julep with *Sal Prunella*; whereof a double Quantity (if a Purge be not firſt adminiſtred before the Fit) may be added to the ſaid Julep. Or,

Take

Take *Salt of Wormwood* from one Scruple, to half a Dram, *Spirit of Vitriol* ſix Drops, *Succory Water* two Ounces, make a Draught to be given in Bed an Hour before the Paroxyſin: And as it is expected to provoke a Sweat, it muſt be repeated likewiſe before the ſubſequent Paroxyſin, even until the Fever is quite diſſipated.

But if after all, theſe Medicaments do not prevent thoſe Exacerbations, let the following Remedies be uſed.

Take of the *Peruvian Bark* one Ounce, *Terra Japonica* one Dram, *Balſam Peru* half a Dram, *Oil of Nutmegs* two Drops, *Syrup of Raſpberries* three Ounces, mix and make an Electuary (leaving out the *Terra Japonica* when there is no Danger of a Looſneſs) to be taken the Quantity of a Wallnut every three Hours, between the Fits, but if this Electuary ſhould excite a Diarrhœa, let fifteen or twenty Drops of *Liquid Laudanum* be added to every Doſe, till it is ſtop'd.

Then by Way of Prevention (eſpecially in a Quartan Fever) repeat the ſame Proceſs every Week three Times more.

Now

Now if at the going off of the Diſeaſe, a Dropſy ſhould ariſe, the Cure is not to be inſtituted by Catharticks, but the Infuſions of *Horſe Radiſh*, *Tops of Centaury the leſſer*, *Juniper Berries*, *Broom Aſhes*, &c. made in *Wine*, until the Fever is entirely broken off: And then Catharticks and Deobſtruents ought chiefly to be put in Practice.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Rickets.

THE Rickets is ſo call'd from the Greek Word Rachites, ſignifying the Spinal Marrow, which being principally obſtructed in this Diſeaſe, a ſlow Circulation of depraved Juices likewiſe obſtruct and viciate the noble Parts; ſo that at length the Nouriſhment being in every Part deprav'd, or deficient, or unequally diſtributed, there follows a laxity and ſoftneſs of the Parts, with a Debility, Languiſhment, Heavineſs, and Numbneſs always apparent, when beſides, the Head is bigger than it ought to be, and the

the Face plump and full, and often fresh colour'd; but beneath the Head the Fleshy Parts are extenuated, and the Joints growing knotty protuberate or bunch out, especially in the Wrists, with the like Protuberances sometimes at the extremities of the Ribs, with a crookedness of the Bones, a straitness of the Chest, an Inflation of the Abdomen, a Distention of the Hypochondria, a Cough, *&c.*

As to the Cure we must evacuate, take away Obstructions, liquify the gross Juices being Phlegmatick, and corroborate the Constitution of the whole Body by the subsequent Proceeding.

℞ Take of the *Roots of Polypody of the Oak, Parsley, and Fennel* each one Ounce, *Liquorish, and Anise Seeds* each half an Ounce, *Leaves of Hartstongue, Maidenhair, Dodder, Betony, Celandine, and Tunnarisk* of each one Handful, *Raisins* four Ounces, boil them in two Quarts of *Barley Water* to about one Quart, strain the Decoction and give the Child two or three Spoonfuls of it, two or three Times a Day, purging him also once a Week with *Syrup of Rhubarb, and Succory.*

℞ Take

Take of the *Oils of White Lillies, and Tamarisk* each two Ounces, *Juices of the Roots of White Bryony, and Parſley* of each one Ounce, boil them to the Conſumption of the Juices, adding afterwards *Ointment of Marſhmallows, and Freſh Butter* of each one Ounce, *Gum Ammoniacum ſtrain'd* half an Ounce, *Wax* as much as may be convenient, make an Ointment; with which (for as much as all Tumours ariſe from Obſtructions damming up the Courſe of Humours) let the tumified Parts be anointed, for this Liniment being a Deobſtruent by Reaſon of the ſubtlety of of its Particles, and agreeable Heat to a Part, diſſolves thoſe Sort of Concretions, lubricates the ſtiffen'd Fibres, unlocks the internal Paſſages, looſens the diſtended Skin, and opens the condens'd Pores, in ſo much that the Blood being thereby reſtor'd to its Fluidity, and Tranſpiration procured by the Pores being open'd, the Viſcidity by degrees evaporates, and at length is deduc'd into a perfect Diſſolution: Nevertheleſs it is the common Opinion of Authors that greezy Things obſtruct the Pores, hinder Tranſpiration, and retain the Vapours in the Part affected;

cted; but in this (unleſs we are very much miſtaken) it is not ſo. For according to the Manner wherein the Fibres (conſtituting the Skin) are either contracted, or relaxed, Tranſpiration is hinder'd or promoted: So that in a painful Tumour, the Fibres being harden'd and contracted ſhut up the Pores, and permit nothing of Tranſpiration; Then, when by Reaſon of ſuch a gentle warm and comfortable Liniment, the ſaid Fibres being render'd ſoft and ſmooth, and again relax'd, they make good the Pores, and facilitate Tranſpiration. Wherefore the ſaid Liniment may be moſt prevalent againſt a tenſive Tumour (but not Watery, Glandulous, and Schirrus) of the Liver, Spleen, and Abdomen.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the biting of a mad Dog.

ABOUT forty Days or more (ſometimes ſooner) after a Man hath been bit by a mad Dog, he falls into a Hydraphobia, a Diſeaſe wherein the Patient

tient is afraid of Water, abhorring all Liquids ſo much, that he can by no Means be brought to drink (but by Compulſion) without lying all along upon his Belly, lapping like a Dog, with other melancholick Symptoms; as alſo a Fever, a mighty Drowth, and at length a Convulſion of the outward Parts.

Take *Leaves of Rue* ſix Ounces, *Roots of Garlick*, *London Treacle* of each four Ounces, *Calx Jovis* four Ounces, *Ale* two Quarts, boil them to a Conſumption of the half of the Decoction, ſtrain the Liquor, and give the Patient five Spoonfuls of it twice a Day for nine Days ſucceſſively, applying alſo to the Part affected the Fæces of the ſaid Decoction.

Or, Take *rectified Spirit of Wine* four Ounces, *Venice Treacle* one Ounce, make a Mixture, wherewith let the injured Part be waſh'd or anointed thrice a Day, laying over it a Linnen Ragg dipped in the ſame Mixture.

But beſides all this, there are ſome who hold plunging in the Sea much more anſwerable in this Affect.

CHAP. XLII.

Of the Cholick.

THIS Diſeaſe aſſumes its Name from the Gutt Colon, but not deſervedly, becauſe the other Inteſtines alſo are tormented in the like Manner, being accompanied with a continued, periodical, or intermittent Pain call'd the Cholick, with Gripings, a pricking ſoreneſs, wandering or fix'd; as alſo the Belly moſt commonly coſtive, and full of Wind, and ſometimes conſociated with Belchings, and Vomiting, a Fever, Inquietudes, a Suppreſſion of Urine, *&c.* Which Pain continuing fix'd and vehement, commonly brings a lameneſs upon the Patient; yea even ſometimes Death it ſelf; yea the Cholick is an exceſſive Pain of the Abdomen, occaſioned by ſharp or acid Juices ſtagnating not only in the Inteſtines, but likewiſe the Meſenterick Glands, Sweet-Bread and other Parts, exciting therein a very troubleſome, and gnawing Pain; which is to be allay'd by Opiats, correcting and evacuating the acrimonious Humours beſides. Take

Take *Mallows*, *Mercury* of each two Handfuls, *Chamomile Flowers*, *St. John's Wort*, *Wormwood*, *Bay Leaves* of each one Handful, *Tops of Dill*, *Centaury the leſſer*, *and Melilot Flowers* of each three Pugils, *Aniſe Seeds*, *Sweet Fennel Seeds*, *Juniper*, *and Bay Berries* of each three Drams, *Fænugreek and Line Seeds* of each an Ounce; boil them in Water to one Pint of the Decoction, to which being ſtrain'd, add Lenitive Electuary three Ounces, *Canary Wine*, *and Oil of Poppy Seeds* of each four Ounces, make a Glyſter (wherein if the Reins be affected, diſſolve half an Ounce of *Venice Turpentine*) in the *Yelk of an Egg*, to be injected immediately.

And if Vomiting doth attend, adminiſter this Potion, *viz.*

Take *Syrup of Lemons*, *and Cinnamon Water* of each half an Ounce, *Salt of Wormwood* one Scruple, *Liquid Laudanum* twenty Drops, make a Draught to be taken preſently and repeated every Night going to Reſt, or twice a Day till it anſwers the Intention, adding alſo if the Belly be very coſtive, half a Dram of *Rhubarb*, repeating it in every Draught, till it works, inſtituting now and then a laxative Me-

dicine beſides, if the Belly remains coſtive: But if theſe Evacuatives, or the Glyſter do not avail, then exhibit the following Pills.

Take *Pilula ex duobus* half a Dram, *Calomel* ten Grains, *Oil of Amber* two Drops, *London Laudanum* two Grains, make five Pills to be taken in the Morning and repeated twice more, interplacing a Day or two between each Doſe; for they not only eaſe the Pain, and take away Contractions, but alſo ſtir up the Periſtaltick Motion of the Inteſtines, and drive out the morbid Matter: Yet notwithſtanding if upon the firſt Time of exhibiting theſe Pills (as it often proves) they do not operate, let the following Fomentation be alſo uſed between whiles, and the Pills repeated, till they do work; for no ſooner do they make Way through the Inteſtines, but the Convulſion and Diſeaſe is acquitted.

Take *Chamomile Flowers* two Ounces, *Juniper and Bay Berries* of each one Ounce, *Crude Sal Armoniac* half an Ounce, boil them in three Quarts of Water to two Quarts, adding towards the End of the Decoction, *Seeds of ſweet Fennel, Caraway, Cummin,*

Cummin, *Aniſe*, of each half an Ounce, ſtrain the Liquor, and add *Spirit of Wine* one Pint, make a Fomentation; which being apply'd to the Belly, not only gives Relief in a flatulent Cholick, but likewiſe (as it were by Enchantment) in a terrible, fierce, and bilious one, when the Belly is ſo bound, that it will not yield to the ſtrongeſt Cathartick. For by cheriſhing or comfortably warming the Muſcles of the Abdomen by ſuch a Fomentaton, it rowzes the native Heat, diſſipates the Wind, or Flatuſes, frees Convulſions, and ſo happily anſwers its End, that Purgers being exhibited may diſcharge their Office effectually.

If a Fever be preſent, let a Vein be open'd in the Arm, and order Emulſions to be frequently given for ordinary drink, exhibiting now and then in the mean Time, a Doſe of *Lapis Contrayerva*, and ſometimes at Night two Scruples, or a Dram of *Philonum Romanum* in a proper Vehicle. But if the Cholick proves inveterate, or Chronick, and often returns, the Patient muſt withal have Recourſe to *Chalybeat Waters*, and other Deobſtruents that are proper in Cachectick Diſeaſes.

CHAP. XLIII.

Of the Itch.

THIS is conſpicuous, and manifeſt, as being always apparent in the external Parts of the Body, particularly between the Fingers, and about the Joints, ariſing from a Precipitation of ſaline corroſive Particles from the Blood, ſticking under the Skin, where they ſtir up a mighty Itching, which is commonly got from one Perſon to another by Contagion: For few Examples there are of this Affect coming of its own accord; which ſhews that the Evil is ſomewhat volatile, tho' not much, by Reaſon it is not eaſily contracted without lying in Bed with ſome Itchy Perſon, or handling, or uſing any Thing belonging to him; whereby the Salt is attracted, or being exhal'd from the Body of the diſeas'd, enters the Body of one before not affected: In whoſe Blood it excites ſuch a Fermentation, as being capable of precipitating a Salt from it, infects the Body of the ſound Perſon, in the like manner as the diſeas'd.

And

And this Diſeaſe lies often ſo long hidden in the Body, that there are many who for ſome Time may be endu'd with this Ferment, and yet perceive no Injury thereby; by Reaſon the natural Fermentations are ſo briſk, that this foreign Ferment cannot diſturb their Faculty tho' a weaker Power: But when peradventure theſe Fermentations are become languid, or a mighty Alteration of the Air happens, then the ſcabby Ferment is deduc'd into Action, and the Salt precipitated from the Blood and Juices, which Salt being Acrimonious, and ſtagnated under the Skin, produces Puſtles in great abundance.

However, a dry Itch is harder of Cure than a moiſt one, becauſe the Salt being leſs fluid, cannot ſo eaſily be mov'd without a Vehicle. On the other Hand the moiſt Itch may with much leſs difficulty be cured, by Reaſon of the Salt being moved or driven into Action with the Water, in which it doth conſiſt, in as much that Water waſhes away the Salt, and prevents its taking faſt hold, or fixing in the Pores.

From whence we may conceive that the Cure conſiſts in opening the cutaneous Pores, and liquefying, and diſſipating the Salt ſticking therein; which may be done by ſaline Compoſitions of a penetrating Nature outwardly apply'd; but for extirpating the very Root of the Diſtemper, it is to be done by lightly impregnating the Blood with gentle Mercurials.

Take *Calomel* twelve or fifteen Grains, *Extractum Rudij* one Scruple, or half a Dram, make five Pills to be taken in the Morning with Governance, repeating them likewiſe now and then.

If Phlebotomy ſhould be celebrated it muſt be done in the beginning, but not above once, unleſs the Blood ſhould ſuperabound.

Take *Sulphur Vinum* one Ounce being finely powder'd, *Ginger* two Drams, *Freſh Butter, or Hogg's Larde* as much as is ſufficient, *White Præcipitate* one Dram, make a Liniment, and let the Joints of the Hands and Hams be anointed therewith, Night and Morning, ordering the Patient to keep on his Gloves.

Let

Let him alſo waſh his Body all over with *Salt Water*, or in the *Sea*, or for want of that make him uſe his own *Water*, by Reaſon the Salt Urine is very good to open the Pores.

Give him alſo a Doſe of *Mercurius dulcis* to about fifteen or twenty Grains frequently, but with Precaution, purging it always off the next Day.

But when great Attempts are to be made, by Reaſon of the Patient being of a Cachectick Conſtitution, or troubled with Obſtructions, order him the following Decoction with Antiſcorbuticks, but eſpecially Diaphoreticks being adminiſter'd beſides.

Take *Polypody of the Oak* one Ounce, *Bark of the Aſh Tree*, *Tammarinds* of each half an Ounce, *Raiſins* one Ounce, *Cream of Tartar* two Drams, boil them in twenty Ounces of *Water* to twelve Ounces, add *White Wine* four Ounces, *Juice of Lemons* half an Ounce, *Senna* one Ounce, *Rhubarb and Agarick*, (ty'd up in a Ragg) of each half an Ounce, make a warm Infuſion for twelve Hours in a Veſſel cloſe ſtop'd; afterwards ſtrain the Liquor, and add *Manna*, *Syrup of Rhubarb*, *and*

Succory of each two Ounces, *Oil of Aniſe Seeds* two Drops, *Spirit of Scurvy Graſs, and Elixir Proprietatis* of each four Scruples, make a Mixture to be divided into four Doſes: But obſerve that Cachectick Perſons by how much the more gently they are treated, by ſo much the ſooner they are cured.

Moreover let us here take Notice that Vinegar is of great Uſe (eſpecially in a ſaline Caſe) being outwardly apply'd; yea and that a great many People have obtain'd a Cure by only wearing a Quick-ſilver Girdle.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the Gout.

THIS is a Diſtemper whereof there are various Species according to the Diverſity of the Joints (uſually affected in this Diſeaſe) namely thoſe of the Hands, Feet, Hip, and Knee: And this Diſeaſe is generally thought to ariſe from hard drinking, eſpecially of Wine, but not always ſo; for ſome there be that labour

labour under this Affect, who ſcarce ever drink to exceſs, or at leaſt never taſte a Drop of Wine: Yea and Dogs and the like, in whom, many Inconveniencies (to which they are expos'd as too great Heat and ſudden Cold) may produce this great Trouble; but yet moſt certainly *Rheniſh Wine* in particular, does ſooner bring forth this Affect, than any Thing elſe, by Reaſon of abundance of Tartar, or rather ſome Chalky Matter wherewith that Wine is impregnated: For about the Joints we often diſcover ſome heap'd up Matter like Chalk, and not Tartar; yet notwithſtanding all *Rheniſh Wines* have not the like Proportion of this Matter, for ſome of them abound more with it than others, eſpecially thoſe that are imported from *France*, and *Hungary*; in which Countries, there is ſcarce a Family wherein one or other is not afflicted with the Gout, by the Uſe of this Gout Wine: Hence ſaline rugged Particles being brought to the Blood, and thence carried to the Joints, do by Reaſon of their Acrimony ſo affect the Nerves, as, by vellicating their Fibres, to excite exceſſive Pains; where Humours alſo attend-

ing

ing and being impregnated with the ſaid Particles likewiſe brought thither, encreaſe the Pain, and often produce a Tumour, and ſmall Inflamation, (and then the Gout is ſaid to ariſe from a hot Cauſe) when beſides the Salt intermingled with the peccant Humour being thought Volatile, the Gout is therefore more likely to be ſooner cured.

But if then no Swelling, or Redneſs appears, this Affect may be ſuppos'd to proceed from a cold Cauſe; and ſometimes by Reaſon of Defluxions falling upon the Joints from the Veſſels and Nerves of the neighbouring Parts, may degenerate into hard, and ſchirrous Tumours.

Sometimes the Gout is contagious, as Experience confirms, that there is ſometimes a Plenty of volatile Salt to prove it ſo. And as appears by Dogs who often become Gouty in lying upon Gouty Members.

As to the Cure, it is not an eaſy Thing to be purg'd in the Gout, unleſs the Humours be firſt attenuated, or made fluxible; for otherwiſe they cannot be purg'd off: And the Humours being mov'd or

ſtirr'd

ſtirr'd up by Cathartick's excite cruel Pain; but aſſoon as it is convenient to purge, then adminiſter the following Cathartick, after the Uſe of theſe Arthritick Pills, *viz.*

Take *Ground Pine* ſix Drams, *Ens Veneris* two Drams, *Venice Turpentine* as much as is ſufficient, make a Maſs of Pills, for ſixteen Doſes to be taken every Morning, and at four a-Clock in the Afternoon, drinking after each Doſe a Draught of the following Decoction; which with the ſaid Pills do wonderfully help Concoction, reſtore the looſe and ſlacken'd Fibros, and gently bring away the fermenting Salts by Tranſpiration and Urine.

Take *Sarſaparilla, and China* of each three Ounces, *Red, and Yellow Sanders, Hartſhorn, and Ivory* of each ſix Drams, boil them in ſix Quarts of Water to three Pints, ſtrain the Liquor and ſweeten it with *Sugar* for the Uſe aboveſaid.

Take *Extractum Rudij* five and twenty Grains, make a Doſe of Pills to be taken in the Morning with Governance, repeating them as often as there may be Occaſion.

Take Ointment of *Marſhmallows* one Ounce, *Oil of Linſeed* half an Ounce, *Oil*

of

of Cumminſeed half a Dram, *Camphore* half a Scruple, *Spirit of Sal Armoniacum* one Dram and an half, make a Liniment to be uſed to the Part affected: It being of great Benefit in blunting and attenuating the ſharp and viſcous Humours, and gently procuring Tranſpiration; whilſt in the mean Time it takes away Pain, helps Contractions, and ſo ſtrengthens the Nerves and Joints.

And if the Blood abounds in too great Plenty, let a Vein be open'd in the Arm: But after all, if theſe Remedies prove ineffectual, then Recourſe muſt be had to Antiſcorbuticks proper; with Regard to the hot or cold Intemper of the Sick; who alſo muſt be govern'd with a nutritious Diet, moderate Excerciſe, and temperate Living. Yet notwithſtanding, if ever the Diſtemper becomes habitual, it is but ſeldom or ſcarce ever cured, eſpecially the Hip Gout; for in this, the Muſcles lying thick about the Joints, external Remedies cannot eaſily penetrate to it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLV.

Of a Diabetes.

THIS is an uncommon Diſtemper, which *Galen* affirms (*de locis affectis* Cap. 3) he never did obſerve above twice, being an Incontinency, or involuntary Effuſion of Urine in Plenty, with an intollerable Thirſt, a dejection of the Spirits, a Nauſeouſneſs, (as alſo when the Patient is any Ways oppreſs'd in his Urine) an Inflation of the Loins, Teſticles, and Hypochondria, the Elevation of which is no ſooner abated, but the Urine grows hot, and then by Reaſon of a more plenteous Evacuation thereof, than the Quantity of Liquor which is drank, the Parts elevated or tumified begin to decreaſe; and withal, the Urine is not only ſo diſcharg'd but the Drink alſo paſſing out of the Body, ſcarce undergoes any Manner of Alteration: The Cauſe therefore of this Affect is to be ſought in the Inteſtines, and Stomach; whoſe Pores being too much open, with a mighty Inflamation of the ſame Bowel, do too readily tranſmit

mit the Drink being reſolved into Vapours; firſt into the Cavity of the Abdomen, by Reaſon the heat is therefore alſo very intenſe; and then through the Pores of the Bladder being here alſo very open, it enters within the very Cavity of the Bladder wherein thoſe Vapours are condens'd, and coagulated in the Nature of Liquor; and ſo the Urine that is made, differs not very much from the Drink which is taken: Yet it is in ſome Meaſure alter'd, whilſt ſo reſolv'd into Vapours, and ſeparated (by the Arterial Veſſels of the Reins and Bladder) from the Urine in the Blood, which is mix'd with this Drink in the Bladder.

But whereas all theſe Things are ſeldom found, for that Reaſon, the Diſeaſe is very rare.

And this Affect is for the moſt Part Symptomatick, happening upon burning Fevers, but more eſpecially in acute Diſeaſes, where a mighty Heat accompanies.

Now in a Diabetes the Drink cannot be convey'd to the Heart, for as much as it is impoſſible that it ſhould paſs through the Heart without being changed, which ought

ought alſo to be brought from thence with the Blood to the Reins: And in this Affect alſo there may not be that violent Thirſt, without piſſing more than is drank, but if a very copious Excretion of Urine attends, then a Thirſt may be preſent, by Reaſon of too great an Evacuation of the Serum, that there is but little of it goes then to the Mouth. Then moreover this Diſeaſe happens rather in Youth than Old Men, becauſe their Parts are ſofter, and the Pores more dilatable for tranſmitting the Vapours.

The curing of this Affect, ſo long as the Urine is not abundantly diſcharg'd, does not peculiarly ſeem requiſite for it; but rather the Fever whoſe Symptom is a Diabetes: So that all Things leſſening or diminiſhing the Impetus or violence of Heat are here convenient, as alſo, (when the Patient emits much more Urine than is neceſſary to be driven out by the Drink that is taken) the following Remedies are exceeding profitable; in as much as they not only cool, temperate the febrile Heat and Acrimony, but alſo gently bind, ſtrengthen, and conſolidate the affected Parts.

Take

Take *Gum Araback* groſly powder'd three Ounces, boil it in one Quart of *Barley Water* to a Diſſolution, adding afterwards *Syrup of Marſhmallows* four Ounces; make a Mixture to be taken four Ounces, three or four Times a Day.

Or, Take *Lime Water* one Gallon, *Liquoriſh* one Ounce, *Saſſafras* half an Ounce, *Raiſins* two Ounces, *Nutmegs*, *Caraways*, *and Coriander Seeds* of each half an Ounce, infuſe them a whole Day with a gentle Heat; afterwards ſtrain the Liquor, and then exhibit three or four Ounces of it thrice a Day, or let it be taken a Month ſucceſſively for ordinary Drink; it being eſteem'd the beſt Remedy in a Diabetes by Dr. *Bates*. See his Pharmacopeia.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of a virulent Gonorrhea and the Pox.

THIS Diſtemper, as alſo the Grand Pox, before the coming of the *Spaniards* into *Europe*, raged bitterly amongſt the *Americans*, of whom it is believed their being bit by ſome venemous Animal,

mal, or eating of ſome poiſonous Food, or lying with all Sorts of tame Beaſts, was the firſt Origine or Beginning of this Diſtemper: For by that ſome corroſive Ferment being generated, might have produced this Affect, which Soldiers, and Foreigners, eſpecially the *Spaniards* brought from *India* into *Europe*, and ſo to us.

But let the Original Cauſe of this Affect be what it will, we are certain that this Diſeaſe is now contracted by impure Coition, upon which the Evil abiding long, or being prepoſterouſly cur'd, very often degenerates into an inveterate Gleet; which ſometimes to the fatal Conſequence of the Patient proves incurable: Yea too frequent Examples have we beſides of its turning to the Pox; the Symptoms whereof we ſhall anon deſcribe, firſt ſhewing the Cauſe, and Appearances of a Clap, *viz.* In a conjugal Engagement with a ſordid, or Pocky Bedfellow, a corroſive acid Ferment being then received, creeps through the Yard to the Pores of the Proſtates, and Seminal Veſicles being always then more open than ordinary, and ſo infects with its Acrimony, both the Seed

and

and nutritious Juices flowing that Way; and at length excites ſmall Ulcers in thoſe Parts, ſo as to produce a Vellication, or almoſt continued Contraction of the Proſtates, and Seminal Veſicles pouring out the Seed, and nutritious Humours corrupted in the foreſaid Manner, with almoſt a continued Pain in the Genitals, and laxity of the Teſticles, as alſo in length of Time an iſſuing forth of a fœtid Matter, more yellow than the Yelk of an Egg (which in the Pox being more virulent grows green, and is incorporated with a watery Humour ting'd with Blood) with a ſcalding of Urine, and a cutting Pain after making it, at the Glans or Nut of the Penis; in the Erection of which, eſpecially when the Patient grows warm in his Bed, a mighty Pain is perceiv'd, with an Ulcer ſometimes in the Urethra, and ſometimes upon the Glans or Præputium, and with a ſometimes a Tumour of the Penis, Teſticles, or Scrotum, with exceſſive Pain, and no ſmall Inflamation: Upon the ceaſing of which Symptoms, tho' with the taking away of the morbid Cauſe, if the Pores of the Seminal Veſicles are not then well clos'd, and conſoli-

dated

dated for retaining the Seed, or that a Caruncle from the ſaid Ulcer in the Urethra, ſhould hinder the Ejaculation of it with Impetus and Vigour (which for as much as the Seed is thereby deeper injected into the Neck of the Womb or the very Womb it ſelf, is abſolutely neceſſary for Conception) Impotency in Men, or Sterility in Women may thence ariſe.

Beſides all this, in Reſpect of a long continued Clap, or by the irregular Uſe of Aſtringents, the corroſive Humours aforeſaid being imparted to the Blood, may produce the Pox, in as much as the Blood and Juices circulating through the ulcerated Parts along Time continued without Cure, the whole Maſs of Blood is by that Circulation at length infected, with a venemous Ferment of the Ulcers of thoſe Parts; which Ferment is indeed wonderful, that by ſo little a Quantity of it, all the Blood ſhould be infected; and that ſuch violent Effects ſhould thence ariſe, as not only of what was ſaid of a Gonorrhea, but alſo what follows concerning the Pox, as Bubo's in the Groin, Pains of the Head, Limbs, and Joints, invading the diſeaſed chiefly at Night,

being

being hot in Bed, with cruſty fulſome Scabs and Scurf in various Parts of the Body; which grow as yellow as Bees-Wax: Then by how much the more this Scabineſs is diffuſed, by ſo much the leſs the Patient is tormented; who is alſo infeſted with an Inflamation, and Rottedneſs of the Bones, and Extuberances of the Skull, Legs, and Arms; as alſo Phagedenick Ulcers in ſeveral Places, particularly in the Mouth and Throat; which being advanc'd through the Palate to the Cartilage of the Noſe conſume it, ſo that being deſtitute of its Prop falls flat to the Face, when the Ulcers, Rottedneſs of the Bones and Pain being daily worſe, the Members alternately periſh, till the mangled Carcaſs moſt deteſtable above Ground, is laid in the Grave.

Now whereas the Pox is no ways different from a virulent Gonorrhea, but in Degree, ſo the Cure of both may be the ſame without any Difference, unleſs in Degree; for a virulent Gonorrhea is often treated after the ſame Manner as the Pox; wherein Phlebotomy has no Place, by Reaſon the Ferment not only ſticks in the Blood, but alſo lies hid moſt

abundantly

abundantly in the ſolid Parts: But if the Blood abounds in great Plenty, or a mighty Cachochymy be preſent, bleeding may be inſtituted. Yet however, the Cure conſiſts peculiarly in correcting and diſcharging the corroſive Ferment, or Acid, according to the following Rules and Forms.

Take *Extractum Rudij* four and twenty Grains, *Mercurius dulcis* ten Grains, *Sal Prunella* ſix Grains, *Opobalſamum* two Drops, make five Pills to be taken in the Morning, and repeated every other Day for ſix Times, adminiſtering alſo afterwards, the following Bolus for five Mornings ſucceſſively.

Take *Venice Turpentine* three Drams, *Rhubarb* one Dram, mix and make a Bolus to be taken and repeated as aforeſaid, repeating likewiſe the whole Proceeding ſent before a ſecond Time.

But as to the Cure of this Diſeaſe with an Ulcer in the Yard, *&c.* that we may more effectually eradicate the Evil according to what was ſaid of the Pox, as being not any Ways different from a virulent Gonorrhea, but in Degree, we therefore ſubjoin the following Receipts.

Take *Guajacum* one Pound and an half, *Bark of the same* two Ounces, *Sarsaparilla* one Ounce and an half, *China* three Ounces, *Sassafras* one Ounce, infuse and gently boil them in *common Water* to seven Quarts of the Decoction; which being strain'd, is to be taken twelve Ounces warm three Times a Day, *viz.* at eight a-Clock in the Morning, four in the Afternoon, and nine or ten at Night, going to Bed. Exhibiting in the mean Time another Decoction (for ordinary Drink) of the very same Ingredients that have been boil'd in the former.

Then besides, the Patient ought to be sweated with the Vapour of *Spirit of Wine*, in a warm Room with a good Fire in it; and once a Week the foregoing Purging Pills must also be repeated.

And besides all this the Ulcers must be wash'd with the first Decoction of the Woods, with the Application of the following Digestive, laying over it a Plaister of *de Ranis cum Mercurio*.

But in internal Ulcers, as those of the Urethra, Prostates, Vagina, and Neck of the Womb, use the following Injection twice, thrice, or four Times a Day.

Take

Take of the *Waters of Plantain, Night-ſhade, and Frogs Spawn* each four Ounces, *Lisbon White Wine* of the beſt three Ounces, *White Sugar candy* two Ounces, *Aloes* two Drams, diſſolve and make an Injection; which exciting any Acrimony upon the Uſe of it, inject a little warm *Milk* when the ſaid Injection is rejected or come away, or for the more effectual drying up of theſe internal Ulcers, let the following Injection be made Uſe of.

Take *Trochiſci albi Rhaſis* three Drams, *Camphore* one Scruple, *Frogs Spawn Water* twelve Ounces, make an Injection.

Or, Take *Lime Water* eight Ounces, *Mercurius dulcis*, well levigated three Drams, make an Injection; which likewiſe may be uſed (but particularly the firſt abovewritten) for provoking the Suppuration in the Caruncles, to the End that the Ferment being corrected, a Cure may be atchiev'd and the Caruncles deſtroy'd by the following Remedy.

Take *Wax Candle* and roll it in the fineſt Rag (leſt it ſhould be broken in the Urethra) and daub it all over with *Unguentum Ægyptiacum, and common Salt*; make a Cauſtick to be put in the Urethra

once or twice a Day, according to the Condition of the Carnoſity.

And when ever the Penis appears ſwoln or tumified, uſe this Fomentation, *viz.*

Take *Roots of Marſhmallows, and White Lillies* of each one Ounce and an half, *Leaves of Henbane, Mullein, Elder, Flowers of Chamomile, and Melilot* of each one Handful, *Seeds of Line, and Fænugreek* of each half an Ounce, boil them in Water, and make a Fomentation to be apply'd to the Part affected, twice or thrice a Day for an Hour together, anointing the ſaid Part afterwards with *Linſeed Oil* freſh drawn, laying alſo quite round the ſwoln Lips of the Præputium, the Emplaiſter of *Mucilages* ſpread upon *Lambs Leather*.

Moreover if the Scrotum, or Teſticles come alſo to be affected with a Tumifaction, let the ſame Fomentation likewiſe be apply'd to thoſe Parts, adding only a Spoonful or two of *French Brandy*, with the following Cathaplaſin being apply'd alſo hot after Baithing.

Take *Bean Flower* four Ounces, *common Water* half a Pint, *White Wine Vinegar* four Ounces, boil them to a due Conſiſtence,

ſtence adding *Oil of Roſes* one Ounce and an half, make a Cathaplaſin.

But if an Inflamation and Hardneſs attend theſe Swellings, then inſtead of the foregoing Cathaplaiſin, let the following be apply'd, being made of the *Leaves of Rue, and Dwarf Elder* boil'd in Vinegar: but where an hardneſs accompanies without an Inflamation, then anoint the tumified Parts with *Balſamum Sulphuris ſuccinatum* (*in Pharm.* Batean. *deſcript.*) which quickly penetrates and wonderfully mollifies: Nevertheleſs we muſt take heed that in the mean Time we dry not the Parts too much.

Hitherto if the foregoing Method may not be judged ſo effectual (eſpecially in a confirmed or inveterate Pox) as the following by Salivation, then inſtitute the Proceeding (according to the moſt renowned *Sydenham*) here ſubjoin'd.

Take *Hogs Larde* two Ounces, *Quick-ſilver* one Ounce, make a Liniment to be divided into three equal Parts, with one of which, let the Patient anoint with his own Hands, his Legs, Arms, and Thighs, being well rubb'd in, for three Nights together.

And if within three Days after the laſt anointing, the Salivation ſcarce appears, then exhibit eight Grains of *Turbith Mineral* in a little *Conſerve of Roſes*; or to thoſe of a weaker Conſtitution, one Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis*, or rather *Calomel*, but if the Salivation now begun ſhould fall or grow weak before the Symptoms entirely vaniſh, it muſt be ſtirr'd up with the ſaid Doſe of *Calomel*, being now and then exhibited, ſo as that the Sick may be brought to ſpit about two Quarts in twenty four Hours.

But if this ſpitting ſhould riſe too high, it may be check'd with Cathartick's, till it comes to a juſt Degree.

And if a Diarrhea happens (as moſt commonly it does before the Salivation is well riſen) then it muſt be ſtop'd by *Liquid Laudaum*, augmenting and repeating the Doſe till it ſatisfies the Intention.

If the Mouth be ulcerated, it may be waſh'd with *Milk and Water*, or rather the following Gargariſin to be uſed frequently.

Take the *Roots of Marſhmallows and Barley* of each one Ounce, *Quince Seeds* half an Ounce, boil them in common Water to one Quart, make a Garg[illegible]n. As

As to the Diet and Government of the Sick, it is to be the ſame as in purging, unleſs that in ſome of the firſt Days he be nouriſh'd with *Poſſet Drink*, *Oatmeal*, *and Barley Broths*, *and Small Beer warm'd.*

And aſſoon as all the Symptoms diſappear, his Linnen and the Sheets muſt be chang'd, and thoſe put on as has been uſed before.

So to conclude, notwithſtanding the Patient by good Management ſeems perfectly well, and goes abroad; yet to prevent all Danger it will be convenient to exhibit a Scruple of *Mercurius dulcis* once a Week for ſix Times.

FINIS.

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

THE INDEX.

A

OF an Ægylops. Pag. 32
Affects of the Menses. 163
Apoplexy. 16
Asthma. 51

B

BIting of a mad Dog. 194

C

Cataract. 29
Chlorosis. 149
Cholick. 196
Cough. 44

D

Deafneſs. 32
Diabetes. 209
Diarrhea. 80
Dropſy. 100
Dyſentery. 80

E

Empyema. 63
Epilepſy. 92

F

Falling Sickneſs, the ſame as Epilepſy.
Feavers, continued, intermittent, &c. 181

G

Giddineſs. 13
Gonorrhæa. 212
Gout. 204
Gravel, ſee Stone.
Green Sickneſs, the ſame as Chloroſis.
Gutta Serena. 25

The INDEX.

H

Hoemoptysis. 54
Hypochondriack Affect. 109
Hypopyon. 3
Hysterical Affect. 109

J

Jaundice Yellow. 95
Cold Intemper of the Brain. 1
Hot Intemper of the Liver. 92
Hot and Cold Intemper of the Stomach. 69
Itch. 200

K

Kings Evil. 38

M

Madness. 19
Measles, see Small Pox.
Melancholly. 109

Opthalmia

TO

Opthalmia. 7

P

Pain in the Head. 25
Palpitation of the Heart. 42
Palsy. 4
Phthysick. 65
Piles. 87
Pleurisy. 59
Pox, see Gonorrhæa.

R

Rickets. 191

S

Scurvy. 135
Strumous or Scrophulous Swellings. 38
Small Pox. 165
Spitting of Blood, the same as Hæmoptysis.
Stone. 142
Suffusion, see Cataract.

Tenesmus.

T

Tenesmus, see Diarrhœa
Tooth Ach. 35
Trembling. 12

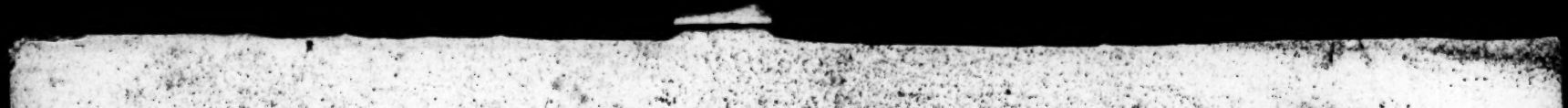
V

Vertigo, the same as Giddiness.
Vomiting. 75

W

Whites. 162
Worms. 85

Notwithstanding the Care of the *Author*, the following Errata have escap'd the Press; which the *Candid Reader* is desir'd to excuse, as well as amend with his Pen, *viz.*

ERRATA.

PAGE 1. lin. 1. read *Constitutions.* p. 13. l. 15. read *Opopanax.* p. 17. l. 15. read *Callosum.* p. 27. l. 1. read *Parsley.* p. 28. l. 19. read *Emollient.* p. 29. l. 9. read *Trochisci.* p. 32. l. 3. read *Aposthumating.* p. 36. l. 9. read *excite.* p. 42. l. 8. read *Wrists.* p. 46. l. 18. l. 18. read *Oesophagus.* p. 49. l. 13. read *Phlebotomy.* p. 55. l. 15. read *shouting.* p. 68. l. 3. 4. read *a Quart.* p. 69. l. 19. read *Nerves.* p. 70. l. 28. read *Sulphureous.* p. 85. l. 15. read Inflation. p. 89. l. 14. read *profitable.* p. 102. l. 28. read *Sutures.* p. 111. l. 5. dele *amongst Folks.* p. 114. l. 1. read *Recomatis.* p. 118. l. 19. read *eighth.* p. 119. l. 22. read *Tears.* p. 118. l. 18. read *Coats.* p. 122. l. 25. read *Allurements.* p. 132. l. 5. read *exhibited.* p. 135. l. 6. read *and earthy.* p. 144. l. 14. read *perceived.* p. 158. l. 3. read *reconcile.* p. 176. l. 8. read *Diacodium.* p. 179. l. 20. read *continuing.* p. 181. l. 9. read *him* and l. 10. read *him.* p. 185. l. 1. read *as to.* p. 202. l. 20. read *Vivum.*